

2914.0 - 2006 Census of Population and Housing - Fact Sheets, 2006

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Summary

Overview

Note: 19 August 2009

A new Fact Sheet has been added looking at Postcodes and Census Data



Non Response Rates

14/12/2007 | This link takes you to a series of fact sheets showing the non-response rates for relevant census variables for Australia, the states and territories. Non-response rates are shown for 2006 Usual residence and Place of enumeration, and for 2006 and 2001 Place of Enumeration



Place of Work (POWP)

12/11/2007 | This fact sheet includes information about where people work. It was removed from the ABS website in May 2007 and has since been revised. This is the revised edition.



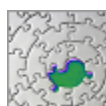
Changes to Geographic Areas between Censuses

12/11/2007 | This fact sheet includes information about changes to Census Collection Districts and other Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) areas. It also includes information about the 2006 Census CD Comparability Listing.



2006 Special Purpose Census Collection Districts

12/11/2007 | This fact sheet includes information about Special Purpose Census Collection Districts (formerly known as Miscellaneous Collection Districts).



The 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification and Census Specific Geographic Areas - Diagram of Structures

22/10/2007 | This fact sheet includes a diagram illustrating the structures of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification and Census Specific Geographic Areas for the 2006 Census.



Counts for Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and Census Specific Geographic Areas (Reissue)

24/08/2007 | This fact sheet provides counts for different spatial units by state and territory and Australia for ASGC, Census Specific Geographic Areas and Special Purpose Collection Districts.



Measures of Unpaid Work

24/08/2007 | This fact sheet provides information about unpaid work, including voluntary work, domestic work and caring for others.



Ancestry

10/07/2007 | This fact sheet provides information about the ancestry of people living in Australia.



Internal Migration

04/06/2007 | This fact sheet provides information about the movement of people from one area to another within Australia.



Geocentric Datum of Australia and Australian Bureau of Statistics Boundaries

04/06/2007 | This fact sheet provides information about the Geocentric Datum of Australia and ABS boundaries.



Population Measures

03/05/2007 | This fact sheet provides information on various counts of the Australian population. This includes counts based on where people usually lived at the time of the Census, counts based on where people were located on Census Night, and Estimated Resident Population. It also provides information on counts of the working population and families and households.



Place of Usual Residence (PURP)

03/05/2007 | This fact sheet provides information on the Census counts based on where people usually lived at the time of the Census. It also provides information on the internal migration patterns at the state/territory and regional levels.



Postcodes and Census Data

19/08/09 | This fact sheet outlines why Census Collection Districts (CDs) are, for various reasons, not compatible with Australia Post postcodes. The paper also discusses the development and application of the Census Geographic Area classification known as Postal Areas, which approximate the area of Australia Post Postcodes.



Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)

16/04/2007 | This is a new variable for education. This fact sheet provides information on the highest educational achievement a person has attained, encompassing both school and non-school education.
21/01/2009 | Revised edition.



Summary of Changes to Census Variables 2001 to 2006

16/04/2007 | This fact sheet outlines changes that have been made to variables since the 2001 Census. It includes details of new variables for the 2006 Census and those variables which are no longer included.



Mnemonics in Alphabetical Order

10/04/2007 | This fact sheet provides a ready reference of all mnemonics available from the 2006 Census, along with the name of the variable.



Census Topic Index

10/04/2007 | This fact sheet provides a ready reference to identify the variables available for a particular topic. For each topic listed, the names and mnemonics for all the relevant variables are shown.



Confidentiality of Census Data

02/04/2007 | This fact sheet covers the following issues: security arrangements, retention of name-identified information and confidentiality of tabular data.

Place of Work (POWP)



PLACE OF WORK (POWP)

12 November 2007 - Reissue This fact sheet was rewritten to make the explanation of concepts about journey to work clearer. Contact information for the Victorian Transport Authority was updated.

Place of Work (POWP) data provides information on where people work. The address of each **employed** person's main place of work, in the week prior to Census Night, is used to code to a Destination Zone.

Destination Zones are designed by State and Territory Transport Authorities (STAs). As a result, the indexes and boundaries are the property of the STAs. Destination Zones are used in conjunction with Place of Usual Residence data to analyse transport patterns and subsequently assist in the planning for transport systems.

CHANGES TO VARIABLE NAMES AND THEIR MNEMONICS

For the 2006 Census, the variable Place of Work (POWP) replaced Journey to Work (JTW). As with the 2001 JTW variable, POWP is a hierarchical field and can be broken down into State, Study Area, Statistical Local Area and Destination Zone. For a detailed explanation see the *Census Dictionary 2006* (cat. no. 2901.0) and the *Statistical Geography Volume 2 Census Geographic Areas 2006* (cat. no. 2905.0).

CHANGES TO GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

In censuses prior to 2001, JTW Study Areas were limited to major urban areas in each state and territory. For the 2001 Census, Destination Zones were expanded to encompass the whole of Australia (excluding External Territories). From 2001, the POWP variable included the Territories of Jervis Bay, Cocos Keeling Islands and Christmas Island (Other Territories).

STUDY AREAS

Each workplace address given by respondents is coded to a Study Area. Study Areas are designed by the transport authorities in each state and territory and cover all of Australia.

Detailed Study Areas

Detailed Study Areas are comprised of Destination Zones which aggregate to Statistical Local Areas. In Detailed Study Areas, the lowest level of the POWP hierarchy is the Destination Zone. Note that Destination Zones do not concord with Census Collection Districts (CDs) but they do aggregate to Statistical Local Areas. Destination Zones are designed to define where people work, not where they live.

Extended study areas

Extended Study Areas are comprised of Destination Zones which aggregate to Statistical Local Areas. These generally comprise physically larger Destination Zones or instances where a Destination Zone is the direct equivalent of a Statistical Local Area, frequently where the Destination Zone code is 9000.

Coding Conventions

- the POWP Detailed Study Area is allocated a code of 1, preceded by the relevant state code e.g. 11 indicates NSW POWP Detailed Study Area; and
- the POWP Extended Study Area is allocated a code of 2, preceded by the relevant state code e.g. 12 indicates NSW POWP Extended Study Area.

DESTINATION ZONES

This is the smallest spatial unit to which POWP is coded. The main workplace address given by respondents for the week prior to Census Night is coded to a Destination Zone. For output purposes, Destination Zones aggregate to SLAs, as Statistical Local Areas are a standard output unit for Census data. Destination Zones are defined by the transport authorities in each state and territory and cover all of Australia.

Coding Conventions

Destination Zones are not allocated names. The coding conventions are as follows:

- within a POWP Detailed Study Area, a ten-digit code is assigned comprising state/territory code (digit 1), Study Area code (digit 2), Statistical Local Area code (digits 3–6) and a Destination Zone code (digits 7–10); and
- within a POWP Extended Study Area, a ten-digit code is assigned comprising state/territory code (digit 1), Study Area code (digit 2), Statistical Local Area code (digits 3–6) and a reserved Destination Zone code (digits 7–10).

DATA INTERPRETATION

Reference Period Differences

The data variables most commonly cross classified with POWP are Statistical Local Area of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP) and Method of Travel to Work (MTWP). It should be noted that the census questions for these variables relate to different reference periods. Statistical Local Area of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP) and Method of Travel to Work (MTWP) both refer to Census Day. Workplace address (POWP) refers to the main job held last week, i.e. the week before Census Night.

The POWP question refers to **last week** rather than Census Night to improve comparability of census labour force data with other ABS labour force data. The different reference periods for these questions can produce outliers in the data where:

- people changed their place of work between last week and Census Night; or
- people changed their place of usual residence during the week prior to Census Night; or
- people were employed in the week prior to the Census but were no longer employed on Census Day.

Where place of enumeration data is being referenced, additional possible outliers are people who were not at their usual residence on Census Night, such as people on holiday.

Person's Place of Work

One issue identified with 1996 Census JTW data was that some people responded by providing the head office address of their employer, rather than the address of the actual location where they worked. For 2001, the equivalent question asked for 'the employer's workplace address'. This was done to minimise the number of respondents reporting the address of a head office rather than their actual workplace destination. This change has been carried over to the 2006 Census.

No fixed place of work

The instructions for the question on place of work were changed with a view to improving the quality of the data. For the 2001 Census, the instructions included: "For persons with no fixed place of work: - if the person usually travels to a depot to start work, provide depot address". This was done to capture the maximum possible POWP information by coding the 'main place of work' of those with no fixed workplace address, but who usually journeyed to a specific address in order to begin work (for the main job held last week). This change has been carried over to the 2006 Census.

In cases where a respondent stated that they neither had a fixed place of work nor a depot, they were coded to the Destination Zone of 9499.

DATA COMPARABILITY

Although POWP data have been produced from Australian population censuses since 1971, data is not comparable across censuses. The POWP Study Areas and Destination Zones used to analyse data for each census have been redefined to take into account the needs of the State/Territory Transport Authorities as well as changes and growth within each state and territory.

Furthermore, in 1996 JTW data were available only for those people who worked in the Detailed Study Areas. Any person who was enumerated in a study area but gave a workplace address that was outside this study area was coded as 'Worked Outside Study Area'. For example, if a person commuted from Mittagong to work in Sydney, JTW data for that person could not be obtained. For the 2006 Census, the workplace address given by employed people has been coded to both a Statistical Local Area and a Destination Zone if they work in a Detailed Study Area, or an Extended Study Area.

AVAILABILITY OF AREA CODES AND BOUNDARIES

To assist ABS clients in understanding workplace address data, listings of Statistical Local Areas are available from the ABS National Information and Referral Service. Destination Zone boundaries are determined by the transport authority in each state or territory. Clients who would like to obtain the boundaries in digital or mapped form should contact the relevant STA. Workplace address data below the Statistical Local Area level is not fully validated by the ABS and should only be used in consultation with the relevant STA.

CONTACTS FOR POWP DESTINATION ZONE BOUNDARIES

NSW

John Peachman
Transport Data Centre
Ministry of Transport
GPO Box 1620
Sydney NSW 2001
Ph: 02 9268 2997
email: John.Peachman@transport.nsw.gov.au

VIC.

Brett Coxhead

GIS Consultant
Information Services
VicRoads
60 Denmark St
Kew VIC 3101
Ph: 03 9854 2529
email: brett.coxhead@roads.vic.gov.au

QLD

Modelling Data & Analysis Centre
Integrated Transport Planning Division
Department of Transport & Main Roads
GPO Box 213
Brisbane Qld 4001
Ph: 07 3146 1750
email: mdac@tmr.qld.gov.au

WA

John Patterson
Senior GIS Analyst
Applied Research and Modelling Branch
Department for Planning & Infrastructure
Albert Facey House
469-489 Wellington St
Perth WA 6000
Ph: 08 9264 7783
Fax: 08 9264 7566
email: john.patterson@dpi.wa.gov.au

SA

Lindsay Oxlad
Manager, Road Transport Policy and Investment
Road Transport Policy and Investment
Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure
GPO Box 1815
Adelaide SA 5000
Ph: 08 8204 8805
email: lindsay.oxlad@saugov.sa.gov.au

TAS.

Ian Hughes
Manager State Infrastructure Planning System
State Infrastructure Planning System
Department of Infrastructure, Energy & Resources
GPO Box 936
Hobart TAS 7001
Ph: 03 6233 2734
email: ian.hughes@dier.tas.gov.au

NT

Greg Scott
Director
Transport Policy and Planning
Northern Territory Department of Planning and Infrastructure
GPO Box 2520

Darwin NT 0801
Ph: 08 8924 7007
email: gregb.scott@nt.gov.au

ACT

Paul Isaks
Transport Specialist
Transport Regulation and Planning Branch
Office of Transport
Department of Territory and Municipal Services
GPO Box 158
City ACT 2601
Ph: 02 6207 1720
Fax: 02 6207 6397
email: paul.isaks@act.gov.au

Changes to Geographic Areas Between Censuses



CHANGES TO GEOGRAPHIC AREAS BETWEEN CENSUSES

To be read in association with *2001 to 2006 Census Collection District Comparability Listing, Aug 2006* (cat. no. 2919.0.55.001).

When comparing small area statistics at different points in time, it is important to take into account changes to the definitions of these areas. To aid time-series analysis, the ABS publishes the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC) on a yearly basis. The ASGC for census years includes a definition of Census Collection Districts (CD). A proportion of CD boundaries change between each census, and this fact sheet provides a description of the CD Comparability Listings that the ABS produces to facilitate the comparison of CDs.

Changes to Census Collection Districts

While Census Collection Districts are used to disseminate census data, they are primarily designed as a collection unit. To this end, there is a requirement to redefine their boundaries each census according to a range of enumeration criteria. In general, CD design aims to produce convenient areas for a single collector workload. CD design thus involves splitting of CDs where there has been strong population growth. Where population numbers are known to have declined, CDs may be amalgamated. Adjustment of the boundary between CDs may also occur where Local Government Area (LGA) or suburb boundaries have changed.

During CD design for the 2006 Census, a minimalist approach was taken. That is, where possible, the 2001 CD boundaries were retained. Approximately 20% of 2001 CDs were redesigned for the 2006 Census. However in 2006, for operational requirements, even where the geographic extent of a CD remained the same, the CD code may have changed. Users who wish to compare data between two or more censuses are faced with a difficult task. To facilitate comparisons between censuses at the Census Collection District level, the ABS has constructed a set of comparability lists. These lists allow users to make an association between CDs that define the same geographic area, but may have different CD codes. Also, where there has been a boundary change they provide information about the type and degree of change which occurred.

2006 Census CD Comparability Listing

For changes between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, a single digit comparability code has been allocated to pairs of 2001 and 2006 CDs. The resultant listing, which includes all CDs for both 2001 and 2006, indicates the degree to which the boundary of a CD has changed between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.

For changes between the 1996 and 2006 Censuses, pairs of 1996 and 2006 CDs have been assessed as either comparable or not comparable, and assigned a code.

Users should note that there are a number of entries in the Comparability Listing where one of the pair of CDs is shown as having a CD code of zero. Zero CD Codes represent Shipping or Water CDs that have either been deleted or newly created since 2001 and therefore have no corresponding CD to be linked to in the other Census year. In general this will not affect users as these CDs are excluded from most products.

The full 2001 to 2006 CD Comparability Listing is available on the ABS website (cat. no. 2919.0.55.001). The Comparability Listings for 1996-2001 and 1996-2001-2006 are available on request by contacting the Geography Section (geography@abs.gov.au).

The codes used in Comparability Listings are as follows:

Code Description

1996 - 2006

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 0 | 2006 CD is comparable to the 1996 CD. |
| 1 | 2006 CD is not comparable to the 1996 CD. |
-

2001 - 2006

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 0 | 2006 CD is directly comparable to the 2001 CD. |
| 1 | Although a change to the CD boundary has been made between the 2006 and 2001 Censuses, the 2006 CD is comparable as there is no change to dwelling counts due to boundary change. |
| 2 | 2006 CD is comparable within a 2% dwelling change limit. This means that a boundary change has occurred, but no more than 2% of the dwelling counts in the 2001 CD have been subtracted or added. |
| 3 | 2006 CD is comparable within a 10% dwelling change limit. This means that a boundary change has occurred, but no more than 10% of the dwellings in the 2001 CD have been subtracted or added. |
| 4 | 2006 CD is not directly comparable. A 2001 CD has been split into two parts, with the 2001 boundary containing two new 2006 CDs. |
| 5 | 2006 CD is not directly comparable. A 2001 CD has been split into 3 or more parts, with the 2001 boundary containing three or more new 2006 CDs. |
| 6 | 2006 CD is not comparable because of splits, amalgamations, or boundary variations, with no common boundaries being retained and there has been a change to dwellings of more than 10% of the 2001 CD. |
| 7 | 2006 CD is not directly comparable because it is an amalgamation of two adjacent whole 2001 CDs into a new 2006 CD. |
| 8 | 2006 CD is not directly comparable due to an amalgamation of three or more adjacent whole 2001 CDs into a new 2006 CD. |
| 9 | The 2006 CD has changed slightly when compared with the 2001 CD due to a change in the base map between censuses, for example, for roads, rivers or railway lines. The 2006 CD boundary follows the same features as in 2001, but the boundary has been realigned to follow the improved base map data. Although the shape of the 2006 CD may look quite different to the 2001 CD, for statistical purposes the two are |

comparable.

OTHER ASGC AREAS

Although the ABS makes annual changes to ASGC areas (excluding CDs), ASGC areas used for the 2006 Census are those as defined at 1 July 2006.

Where to locate information about changes to ASGC areas between Censuses

The publication *Statistical Geography Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0) lists changes to ASGC areas. Appendix 2 of the 2006 Edition of the ASGC provides a summary of the changes to ASGC areas from the 2001 Census to the 2006 Census.

Census Geographic Areas

In order to assist clients who require data on the basis of non-ABS administrative areas, such as Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, Suburbs and Post Codes, the ABS creates CD-derived boundaries as a best fit approximation for which census data may be released. These CD-derived areas, known as Census Geographic Areas are designed to approximate the appropriate boundary current at the time of the 2006 Census, although in some cases they may represent an administrative boundary which came into effect shortly after the Census.

Census Geographic Areas remain effective until the next census, even though the boundary they represent may undergo changes in this period. For example, an electoral redistribution may occur.

Statistical Geography Volume 2 - Census Geographic Areas Australia (cat. no. 2905.0) contains a detailed explanation of the Census Geographic Areas and lists their codes and labels.

2006 Special Purpose Census Collection Districts



2006 SPECIAL PURPOSE CENSUS COLLECTION DISTRICTS

In designing Census Collection Districts (CD) for the 2006 Census, 38,704 CDs were constructed. Of these 35,824 are described as normal CDs for which no special purpose enumeration procedures were defined. The remaining 2,880 CDs are classified as special purpose CDs. There are six main groups of special purpose CDs: Point CDs, Water CDs, Off-shore CDs, Shipping CDs, Migratory CDs and Nil CDs. The aim of this fact sheet is to provide an explanation of these atypical CDs.

POINT COLLECTION DISTRICTS

Point CDs are special purpose CDs where a specific community has a central location but where the boundaries of the community are not discretely defined. Thus the geographic area of the community cannot be defined on a map. Point CDs may include:

- Indigenous Community CDs - these are defined where there is a significant

central location for an Indigenous population. This concentration can also include outstations.

- Defence Establishments CDs - these are defined where there is a clear grouping of dwellings.
- Mining or Construction towns or camps CDs - these are defined when the town or camp is expected to exist for at least two censuses.

However, the above special purpose CDs are not always Point CDs and can be defined by a geographic boundary.

Point CDs are represented on CD maps and in the digital boundary files as a star-shaped boundary (see below).



Point CDs are positioned approximately at the central location of the community. Apart from their distinctive shape, they can also be identified by their CD Type (an attribute that is internally maintained by the ABS). The area assigned to each CD does not reflect the area occupied by the people enumerated in, or associated with, that CD and therefore point CDs are not representative of the population when used in choropleth (thematic or shaded) mapping. Similarly the area assigned to these CDs is not appropriate for population density analysis. Information on the actual area occupied by the populations in these CDs is not available due to either:

- the limitations of available mapping;
- cultural sensitivities; or
- a deliberate decision not to disclose the size, shape and exact location of some communities.

A single point CD may sometimes form a higher level area, for example, a point CD boundary may also represent an Indigenous Location (ILOC) boundary. Geographic classifications where this may occur include Urban Centre/Localities (UC/Ls), Indigenous Areas (IAREs) and Indigenous Locations (ILOCs). Such boundaries are easily identified by their star shape. The same constraints that apply to the use of point CDs for thematic mapping and population density analysis apply also to these higher level areas.

In 2006, considerable effort was made to minimise the number of point CDs.

WATER COLLECTION DISTRICTS

Water CDs cover bodies of water such as lakes and parts of rivers where people are likely to be counted on Census Night, for example, sections of Sydney Harbour where people are likely to be resident on vessels. In 2006 there were 91 Water CDs.

Water CDs have a default land-based CD to which they are linked. This CD is normally nominated because of a connection to the Water CD, for example, it is the place where people are likely to come ashore. The census form for any person enumerated in a Water

CD is transferred to the default land-based CD at the time that the census forms are processed. Water CDs therefore do not have any statistical data associated with them - they are nil CDs - and no digital boundaries have been made available for them.

DELIBERATE NIL COLLECTION DISTRICTS

Deliberate Nil CDs are land-based CDs that have been purposely designed to contain no dwellings or population. This could occur for example in industrial areas and national parks. These CDs are still allocated to collectors who confirm their Nil CD status. Deliberate Nil CDs have an alternative CD nominated to them. The census form for any person enumerated in a Nil CD is transferred to the nominated alternative CD at the time that the census forms are processed. There were 387 land-based Nil CDs defined for the 2006 Census.

Deliberate Nil CDs should not be confused with CDs where it was expected that people would be counted but for some reason none were present on Census Night.

In Western Australia there are 194 Deliberate Nil CDs. This number, much higher than for any other state or territory, results from the manner in which Indigenous outstation CDs were initially designed. Many of these CDs had a low population count and their counts have been transferred to their surrounding CD.

OFF-SHORE, SHIPPING AND MIGRATORY COLLECTION DISTRICTS

Off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs are not defined by boundaries and have no geographic location. They are defined for all of the states and territories except for the Australian Capital Territory. In 2006, there are 7 Off-shore, 7 Migratory CDs and 77 Shipping CDs.

Off-shore Collection Districts

An Off-shore CD covers all structures (such as oil and gas drilling rigs) in Australian waters or those structures outside Australian waters for which immigration formalities are not required to be completed.

For the 2006 Census, each state and territory (with the exception of the ACT) has a single Off-Shore CD. Australian residents temporarily in Antarctica have been included in a second Off-shore CD for Tasmania. Australian residents at Macquarie Island on Census Night are also counted in the second Off-shore CD for Tasmania.

Off-shore CDs are not represented in 2006 digital boundary files as they have no defined geographic location.

Shipping Collection Districts

A Shipping CD covers an area of water, normally a port, which is controlled by a Port Authority. The types of vessels in a Shipping CD that need to be enumerated include cargo vessels (with Australian crews or crew members), passenger liners, fishing vessels, dredges, pleasure craft, and yachts. People enumerated on board vessels between Australia ports are normally allocated to the Shipping CD of their origin, whilst craft that are moored at jetties or marinas, or in harbours are enumerated within their adjacent land-based or major waterway CD.

In general, people on board vessels departing for an overseas port are considered out of scope for the Census as they have left the country.

Shipping CDs have defined boundaries.

Migratory Collection Districts

A Migratory CD is used to record all people who are in transit on long distance trains, buses and aircraft on Census Night. The crew and staff of both passenger and other commercial land and air transport are also attributed to the Migratory CD. However, people enumerated on board vessels travelling between Australian sea ports are allocated to a Shipping CD.

Migratory CDs are not represented in 2006 digital boundary files as they have no defined boundaries.

Dwellings in Off-shore Shipping and Migratory Collection Districts

Oil rigs, ships and other commercial transport are classified as dwellings. These dwellings are classified into three types: "Migratory", "Off-shore" and "Shipping" dwelling types. Dwellings in the Antarctica and Macquarie Island are counted in the second Off-shore CD for Tasmania.

Off-shore, Shipping and Migratory is a separate class in each level of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) for those structures which cover all of Geographical Australia. Postal Areas (POAs) and Electoral Divisions (both State and Commonwealth) also have a separate class for Off-shore, Shipping and Migratory. For more information please refer to the publications: *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2001* (cat. no. 1216.0) and *Statistical Geography: Volume 2 Census Geographic Areas, Australia 2006* (cat. no. 2905.0)

2006 CENSUS OFF-SHORE, SHIPPING AND MIGRATORY COLLECTION DISTRICTS:

New South Wales

1450101	Migratory
1450102	Off-Shore
1450201	Clarence River (Shipping)
1450202	Eden (Shipping)
1450203	Newcastle (Shipping)
1450204	Rozelle, Sydney (Shipping)
1450205	Johnstons Bay area, Sydney (Shipping)
1450206	Darling Harbour, Balmain, McMahon's Point area (Shipping)
1450207	Kirribilli, Garden Island area (Shipping)
1450208	Port Jackson Area (Inc. Middle Harbour) (Shipping)
1450209	Botany Bay (Shipping)
1450210	Port Kembla (Shipping)

Victoria

2390101	Migratory
2390102	Off-Shore
2390201	Port of Melbourne (Shipping)
2390202	Port of Geelong (Shipping)
2390203	Port of Hastings (Shipping)
2390204	Port of Portland (Shipping)
2390205	Port of Corner Inlet (Shipping)
2390206	Port of Apollo Bay (Shipping)

2390207	Port of Port Fairy and Port of Warrnambool (Shipping)
2390208	Port of San Remo (Shipping)

Queensland

3270101	Migratory
3270102	Off-Shore
3270201	Karumba (Shipping)
3270202	Weipa (Shipping)
3270203	Thursday Island (Shipping)
3270204	Cairns (Shipping)
3270205	Mourilyan (Shipping)
3270206	Lucinda Point (Shipping)
3270207	Townsville (Shipping)
3270208	Cape Flattery Area (Shipping)
3270209	Abbot Point (Shipping)
3270210	Mackay (Shipping)
3270211	Hay Point (Shipping)
3270212	Rockhampton (Shipping)
3270213	Gladstone (Shipping)
3270214	Bundaberg (Shipping)
3270216	Brisbane (Shipping)

South Australia

4150101	Migratory
4150102	Off-Shore
4150201	Thevenard (Shipping)
4150202	Port Lincoln (Shipping)
4150203	Whyalla (Shipping)
4150204	Port Pirie (Shipping)
4150205	Wallaroo (Shipping)
4150206	Port Bonython (Shipping)
4150207	Edithburgh & Port Giles (Shipping)
4150208	Ardrossan (Shipping)
4150209	Outer Harbour (Shipping)
4150210	Port Adelaide (Shipping)

Western Australia

5140101	Migratory
5140102	Off-Shore
5140201	Wyndham (Shipping)
5140203	Derby (Shipping)
5140204	Broome (Shipping)
5140205	Port Hedland (Shipping)
5140206	Port Walcott (Shipping)
5140207	Dampier (Shipping)
5140208	Barrow Island (Shipping)
5140209	Onslow (Shipping)
5140211	Carnarvon (Shipping)
5140212	Geraldton (Shipping)
5140213	Fremantle (Shipping)
5140214	Kwinana (Shipping)

5140215	Bunbury (Shipping)
5140216	Albany (Shipping)
5140217	Esperance (Shipping)
5140223	Cockatoo and Koolan (Shipping)

Tasmania

6060101	Migratory
6060102	Off-Shore
6060103	Antarctica
6060201	Burnie (Shipping)
6060202	Devonport (Shipping)
6060203	Tamar River (Shipping)
6060204	Hobart (Shipping)
6060206	Whitemark (Shipping)
6060207	Triabunna (Shipping)
6060208	Port Latta (Shipping)
6060209	Port Huon (Shipping)
6060210	Grassy (Shipping)
6060211	Lady Baron (Shipping)

Northern Territory

7040101	Migratory
7040102	Off-Shore
7040201	Darwin (Shipping)
7040202	Nhulunbuy (Gove) (Shipping)
7040203	Groote Eylandt (Shipping)
7040204	McArthur River Mines (Shipping)
7040205	Port Melville (Shipping)

Australian Capital Territory

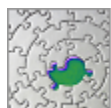
No Migratory, Off-Shore or Shipping

Other Territories

No Migratory, Off-Shore

9040201	Flying Fish Cove - Christmas Island (Shipping)
9040202	Waterfall - Christmas Island (Shipping)
9040203	Cocos (Keeling) Islands (Shipping)

The 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification and Census Geographic Areas - Diagram of Structures



THE 2006 AUSTRALIAN STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION AND CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS - DIAGRAM OF STRUCTURES

Census data are made available for a variety of geographic areas, ranging from very small areas all the way up to State level. The available areas fall into two types - those associated with the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC), and those described as Census Geographic Areas. The ASGC is the standard geographical classification used for the dissemination of a wide variety of ABS statistical data, including Census data, whilst the Census Geographic Areas are specifically created for the output of Census data. The smallest spatial unit defined by the ASGC is the Census Collection District (CD). It is only defined and published for Census years. It forms the basic spatial unit for both the structures of the ASGC and the Census Geographic Areas. Other levels in the ASGC are reviewed annually, with the exception of Urban Centres/Localities, Remoteness Areas, and Sections of State structures.

Most Census Geographic Areas are designed as CD based approximations of other administrative boundaries such as Electoral Divisions and Australia Post postcodes. Some are created for a special purpose such as Remoteness Areas or Indigenous Regions. They allow comparisons of data collected for these common spatial units with data published from the Population Census. The Place of Work Destination Zone and Place of Work Study areas are exceptions in that they are not defined by aggregations of CDs. Place of Work Destination Zones are independently defined by each State/Territory Transport Authority.

Census data can be coded to the following ASGC Areas:

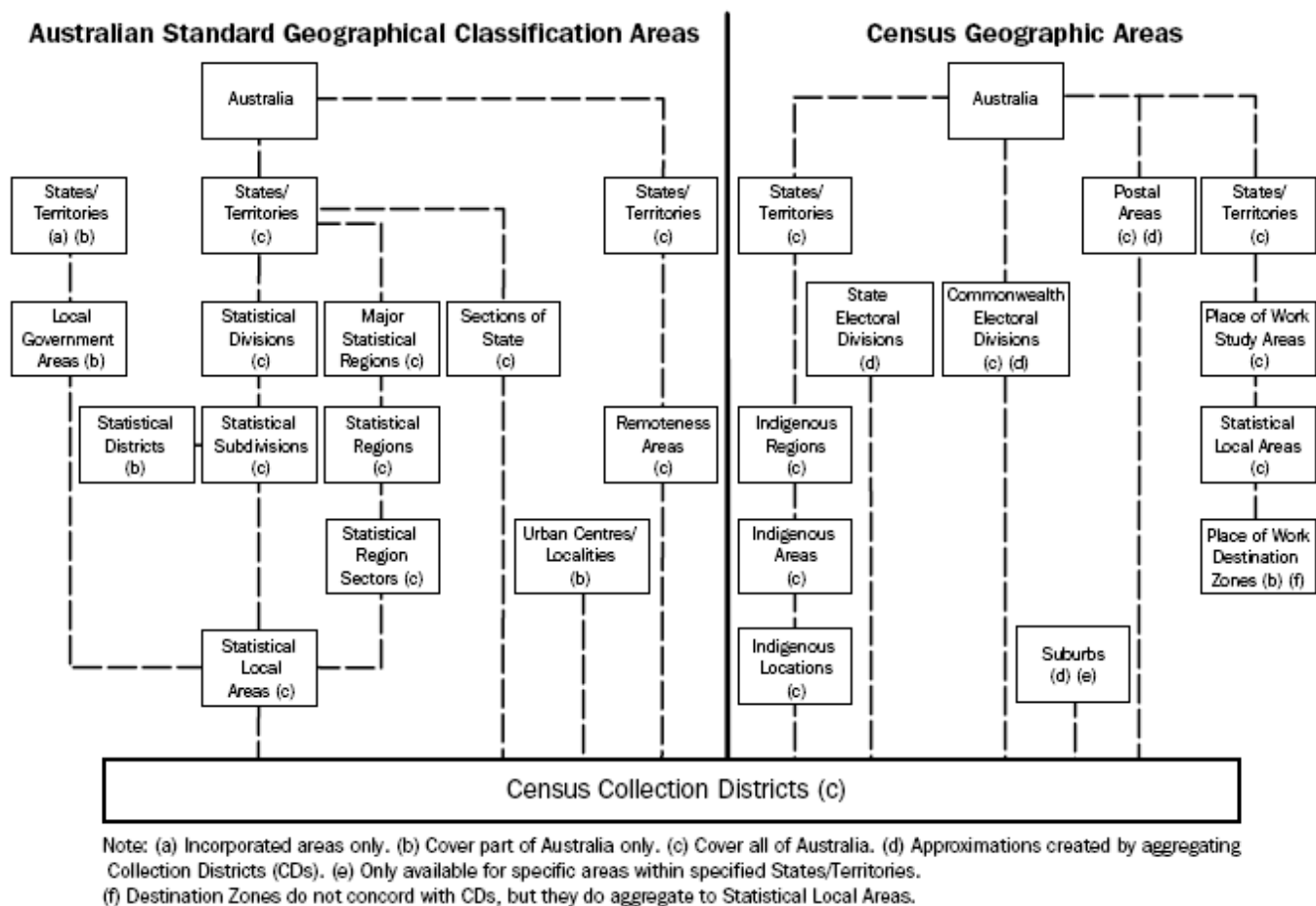
- Collection District
- Statistical Local Area
- Local Government Area
- Statistical Subdivision
- Statistical Division
- Statistical District
- Statistical Region Sector
- Statistical Region
- Major Statistical Region
- Urban Centre/Locality
- Section of State
- State/Territory
- Remoteness Area

Census data can be aggregated to the following Census Geographic Areas:

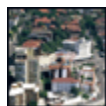
- Indigenous Location
- Indigenous Area
- Indigenous Region
- State Electoral Division
- Commonwealth Electoral Division
- Suburb
- Postal Area
- Place of Work Destination Zone
- Place of Work Study Area

The following diagram illustrates the structures of the ASGC and the Census Geographic Areas for the 2006 Census. Census Collection Districts aggregate to all levels except Destination Zones. Some structures cover the whole of Australia and others cover only part. Areas at each level can be aggregated to create the level above. One example is the ASGC Main Structure where the:

- Collection Districts aggregate to Statistical Local Areas;
- Statistical Local Areas aggregate to Statistical Subdivisions;
- Statistical Subdivisions aggregate to Statistical Divisions;
- Statistical Divisions aggregate to States/Territories; and
- States/Territories aggregate to Australia.



Counts for Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and Census Specific Geographic Areas (Reissue)



COUNTS FOR AUSTRALIAN STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION AND CENSUS SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (effective 1 July 2006)

	Spatial Unit	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACTOT(a)	AUST.
S/T	State/Territory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
SD	Statistical Division (b)	13	12	14	8	10	5	3	2	69
SSD	Statistical Subdivision (b)	51	46	39	21	29	9	12	8	217
SLA	Statistical Local Area (b)	200	210	479	128	156	44	96	109	1 426
	No. SLAs in Capital City SD	64	79	215	55	37	8	41	108	607
LGA	Local Government Area (c)	153	80	159	71	143	30	38	1	676
SDist	Statistical District (d)	14	8	10	..	4	2	..	1	36

MSR	Major Statistical Region	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	14
SR	Statistical Region	22	14	13	6	7	1	1	1	1	66
SRS	Statistical Region Sector	25	14	29	6	7	3	2	1	2	89
CD	Collection District (b)	11 966	9 310	7 672	3 246	4 370	1 068	510	547	15 38	704
	<i>(Above CD counts include all Special Purpose CDs)</i>										
	No. CDs in Capital City SD	6 788	6 326	3 048	2 193	2 916	389	207	544	..	22 411
	<i>(Capital City CD counts include Special Purpose CDs where applicable)</i>										
RA	Remoteness Area (b)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
SOS	Section of State (b)	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	41
SOSR	Section of State Range	12	10	12	9	10	10	8	3	4	78
UC/L	Urban Centre/Locality	524	350	364	162	179	105	66	2	3	1 755

Census Specific Geographic Areas (effective 7 August 2006)

	Spatial Unit	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACTOT(a)	AUST.	
CED	Commonwealth Electoral Division 2004 (b)(e)(f)(l)	51	38	29	12	16	6	3	3	3	159
	Commonwealth Electoral Division 2007 (b)(e)(f)(l)	50	38	30	12	16	6	3	3	3	159
SED	State Electoral Division (b)(e)	94	89	90	48	58	25	26	3	2	435
SSC	State Suburb (e)(g)	2 593	1 498	1 965	877	953	404	69	103	2	8 464
POA	Postal Area (e)(h)	610	654	432	325	339	108	29	26	4	2 515
IREG	Indigenous Region (i)(j)	8	3	9	4	9	2	8	1	2	45
IARE	Indigenous Area (j)(k)	146	46	128	34	92	17	73	3	4	542
ILOC	Indigenous Location (j)(k)	236	61	161	62	145	29	146	3	4	846

Special Purpose CDs (effective 1 July 2006)

Spatial Unit	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACTOT(a)	AUST.	
Water CDs	54	5	3	3	7	1	11	11	0	95
Nil CDs	5	62	62	17	194	2	34	7	0	383
Off-Shore CDs (m)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8
Migratory CDs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Shipping CDs	10	8	15	10	16	10	5	..	3	77

Footnotes

(a) Other Territories (OT) includes the territories of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island and Jervis Bay.

(b) For each state and the NT, and Other Territories, a code for Off-Shore, Shipping and Migratory CDs has been included.

(c) Includes the LGA 9399 unincorporated state/territory for each state/territory.

(d) Statistical Districts can cross state/territory borders. For the purposes of this fact sheet, Statistical Districts that cross state/territory borders are counted in each state/territory (NSW 3, Vic 1, Qld 1, ACT 1), but are counted only once in the Australia total.

(e) These Geographic Areas are derived on a 'best fit' basis of CDs to externally determined boundaries. They are often referred to as CD Derived Areas.

(f) The ACT Electoral Division of Fraser includes Jervis Bay and is counted in ACT and OT. The NT Electoral Division of Lingiari includes Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands and is counted in NT and OT. Each is counted only once in the Australia total.

(g) State Suburb counts include an 'unclassified' suburb that occurs in each state/territory where suburb boundaries do not cover the whole state. It also includes Off-shore, Shipping and Migratory CDs.

(h) Includes the ABS assigned 'dump' postal area for each state (x999), 2699 for the ACT, and 0899 for the NT. Postal Area boundaries may cross state/territory borders, and can be counted more than once in individual state/territory figures but only once in the Australia total.

(i) The Indigenous Region, 01 'Queanbeyan', crosses state/territory borders and as such is counted in NSW and OT. It is counted once only in the Australia total.

(j) For each state, the NT and OT, a code for Off-Shore, Shipping and Migratory CDs has been included.

(k) Jervis Bay Territory is incorporated into a NSW Indigenous Area and Indigenous Location. This Indigenous

Area and Indigenous Location are counted in OT as well as in NSW. They are counted only once in the Australia total.

(l) For 2006 there are two versions of Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs). CED2004 is the classification that was current for Census Night (August 2006). CED2007 are the boundaries that will supersede the CED2004 boundaries after the 2007 federal election (August 2007 - January 2008).

(m) Australian residents temporarily in Antarctica or on Macquarie Island have been included in a second Off-Shore CD for Tasmania.

Note:

n/a Counts not available until the second release of Census data.

.. - not applicable

Counts in this table do not include the 'No Usual Address' dump code used for 'Usual Residence' data.

Measures of Unpaid Work



MEASURES OF UNPAID WORK

INTRODUCTION

The 2006 Census was the first time questions on unpaid work have been included in an Australian census. Unpaid work covers a variety of activities such as voluntary work, domestic work, and caring for others.

Unpaid work in the household and voluntary work in the community make a substantial contribution to the national economy and to Australian society. The most recent estimate of the value of unpaid work in Australia was \$261 billion in 1997 - approximately half of the total gross domestic product (GDP), (*Unpaid work and the Australian Economy, 1997*, cat. no. 5240.0). However, data on unpaid work does not usually appear in more traditional social and economic statistics.

Unpaid work fulfils many important functions that directly affect the well-being and quality of people's lives. The data will help in understanding the way Australian men and women and their families balance their paid work with other important aspects of their lives such as family and community commitments. Balancing paid and unpaid work responsibilities, particularly those related to caring for family members and others, is an important issue which features strongly in negotiations on workplace conditions.

Small area census data on the characteristics of people who carry out various kinds of unpaid work will assist with the profiling of different types of communities and the targeting of suitable support services. However, time spent on unpaid work was only collected for unpaid domestic work and not for other types of unpaid work. Information on time spent on household work, caring, helping and volunteering is available from other sources.

In response to community representations, the Government asked the Australian Bureau of Statistics to consider including unpaid work questions in the 2006 Census. A Consultative Committee on Unpaid Work was established in June 2003 to determine whether there was a need for a question on unpaid work in the 2006 Census, as distinct from other ABS collections. This Committee comprised ABS and key external organisations. A need for data on unpaid work at the small area level was identified by the committee. The ABS had previously not included such questions in the Census as the most reliable and comprehensive data on unpaid work is obtained through surveys, such as the Time Use

Survey. Other ABS surveys which cover various aspects of unpaid work include the Child Care Survey, the Voluntary Work Survey, the Disability, Ageing and Carers Survey and the Survey of Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation. However, these do not provide information for small areas and small population groups.

Four questions were added to the 2006 Census to cover different forms of unpaid work undertaken by persons aged 15 years or older. Each question related to a different timeframe to best suit respondent recall, and this can affect comparability between the questions. The questions and their timeframes were:

- Unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the last twelve months.
- Time spent on unpaid domestic duties for their household, in the last week.
- Unpaid care of their own or other people's children, in the last two weeks.
- Unpaid care of people with a disability, a long-term illness or problems related to old age, in the last two weeks.

In selecting the timeframes, consideration was given to issues such as respondent recall and comparability of data between states and territories and with other sources of data.

VOLUNTARY WORK FOR AN ORGANISATION OR GROUP (VOLWP)

This question refers to voluntary work undertaken in the twelve months prior to the Census to include those people who may do voluntary work on an irregular basis as well as those who do it more regularly. However, no information on the *amount of time* spent on this type of unpaid work was collected (see Figure 1).

Figure 1.

<p>51 In the <i>last twelve months</i> did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exclude anything you do as part of your paid employment or to qualify for a Government benefit.• Exclude working in a family business.	<p><input type="radio"/> No, did not do voluntary work</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, did voluntary work</p>
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Further to the instructions in the question (Figure 1), the Census Guide directed people to include help willingly given in the form of time, service or skills to a club, organisation or association. Unpaid voluntary work can include assisting at organised events and with sports organisations; helping with organised school events and activities; assisting in churches, hospitals, nursing homes and charities; and other kinds of volunteer work (eg. emergency services, serving on a committee for a club, etc.).

Volunteers make a significant contribution to the Australian economy. The most recent estimates of the economic value of volunteer services to non-profit institutions was \$8.9 billion (*Australian National Accounts: Non-Profit Institutions Satellite Account, 1999-2000*, cat. no. 5256.0). Volunteers also make an invaluable contribution to the Australian community in building and sustaining both social and welfare networks. Participation in voluntary work in particular areas provides an indication of the strength of community life in those areas.

National and state governments and local councils and non-government organisations require the information to plan for support services and programs, and to fund and provide

services to assist volunteers. The information from this question together with information from the ABS Voluntary Work Survey will help to make sure that resources and services are allocated to people in the areas with the greatest need.

UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK: NUMBER OF HOURS (DOMP)

This question on unpaid domestic work was the only census question on unpaid work that asked for the number of hours spent. It was collected in ranges (see Figure 2) and referred to the week prior to the Census to assist recall of the amount of time spent on these activities.

Figure 2.

<p>48 In the <i>last week</i> did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Include all housework, food/drink preparation and cleanup, laundry, gardening, home maintenance and repairs, and household shopping and finance management.• See page 14 of the Census Guide for more information.	<p><input type="radio"/> No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, less than 5 hours</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, 5 to 14 hours</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, 15 to 29 hours</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, 30 hours or more</p>
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Further to the instructions in the question (see Figure 2), the Census Guide directed people to include *all* domestic work that the person did without pay, in their own home and in other places, for themselves and their household. However, they were told not to include any domestic work that was done as part of any paid employment.

A factor which could affect the quality of the data was the difficulty people may have estimating the exact amount of time spent on unpaid domestic work. For this reason, broad ranges of hours were included. The ranges were used mainly to distinguish between those persons whose main activity was housework and those persons who did relatively little or no housework. Another factor which could affect the quality of the data is respondent's perceptions of whether the activities they are undertaking are domestic work or another activity.

There has been an increased interest over the last few decades in identifying, acknowledging and valuing the unpaid work that supports home and community life. The amount of time spent on unpaid housework by people in different types of households and particularly the distribution of this work within the household is associated with issues of equality between men and women. Census data should contribute useful information at a small area level unavailable from other sources.

UNPAID CHILD CARE (CHCAREP)

This question refers to care provided for children aged less than 15 years of age in the two weeks prior to the Census. This period of time (rather than a longer period), was chosen to avoid school holidays which occur at different times in different states and territories. This was a multi-response question, allowing for care to both a respondent's own children and other children to be reported. The amount of time spent on caring for children is collected in other ABS surveys, including the Time Use and Child Care Surveys.

Figure 3.

<p>50 In the <i>last two weeks</i> did the person spend time looking after a child, <i>without pay</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only include children who were less than 15 years of age. • Mark all applicable responses. 	<p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, looked after my own child</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, looked after a child other than my own</p>
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The question was designed to capture all types of unpaid childcare, including care for grandchildren, and children of relatives, friends and neighbours. However, childcare given through an organisation or club was not included and would be reported as voluntary work.

An issue which could affect the data quality is respondent interpretation of 'own child'. Primary carers such as grandparents, uncles or aunts may feel that a grandchild, niece or nephew (or other relative) is their 'own child' rather than an 'other' child. Another factor which may impact on the quality of the data is the respondent's perception of whether or not they are providing care when undertaking various activities (eg. undertaking domestic activities while keeping an eye on children, preparing a meal for the entire family including children, etc).

There is a need for small area data about unpaid carers of children outside the family as well as within the family. The data will assist in understanding the contribution of unpaid childcare to Australian society and the characteristics of carers. Together with census data describing participation in other common activities such as employment, education, domestic work and voluntary work, the data on child care helps build a picture of how local communities operate and adds to the information local area service delivery planners may use when considering the provision of childcare facilities.

Care should be taken when comparing data from this question with data from the Child Care Survey as the age of the children who are reported on is different. The Child Care Survey only includes children aged less than 13 years. Also, the dates of data collection vary.

UNPAID ASSISTANCE TO A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY (UNCAREP)

This question asked about care or assistance provided in the two weeks prior to the Census. No information on the *amount of time* spent providing such unpaid care was collected (see Figure 4). Some information on the amount of time spent caring is available from other ABS surveys, such as the Time Use Survey and the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers.

Figure 4.

<p>49 In the <i>last two weeks</i> did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipients of Carer Allowance or Carer Payment should state that they provided unpaid care. • Ad hoc help or assistance, such as shopping, should only be included if the person needs this sort of assistance because of his/her condition. • Do not include work done through a voluntary organisation or group. 	<p><input type="radio"/> No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance</p>
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Further to instructions in the question (see Figure 4), the Census Guide directed that unpaid care includes, but is not limited to, bathing, dressing, toileting and feeding; helping someone to move around; helping someone be understood by others; providing emotional support and helping maintain friendships and social activities; helping with or supervising medication; dressing wounds; cleaning, laundry, cooking, managing diets and meal preparation; housework, light household repairs or maintenance, and household finances; driving or

accompanying someone to appointments or activities.

There is a need for data about unpaid carers of the elderly and people with a disability at the small area level. It is difficult to provide reliable estimates of the number of carers in regional and remote areas using surveys and the Census provides a unique opportunity to look at their characteristics across every part of Australia. The data will be useful for organisations supporting carers, to find out where carers are, for determining the proportion of the population who provide care in particular areas, and as an indicator of social capital within communities.

Ancestry



ANCESTRY

WHY ANCESTRY?

For the 2006 Census, the objective of the question on ancestry is to gain a better understanding of a person's ethnic background, particularly for Australians who have recently arrived. A person's ancestry, when used in conjunction with the person's birthplace, language and religion, and whether the person's parents were born in Australia or overseas, provides a good indication of the ethnic background of first and second generation Australians.

Ancestry data also helps to identify the distinct cultural groups within Australia, such as Maoris or Australian South Sea Islanders, and groups which are spread across countries, such as Kurds or Indians. Country of birth data alone cannot identify these groups. Identification of these groups is essential for planning and the effective delivery of services to particular ethnic communities.

ANCESTRY IN EARLIER CENSUSES

Ancestry was first included as a question in the 1986 Census. The aim of the question was to measure the ethnic composition of the population as a whole. Evaluation showed that it was not useful for this purpose as there was a high level of subjectivity and confusion about what the question meant, particularly for those people whose families had been in Australia for many generations. Very little use was made of the ancestry data from the 1986 Census. As a consequence, ancestry was not included in either the 1991 or 1996 Censuses.

However, leading up to the 2001 Census, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) established a Census Consultative Group on Ancestry, with the objectives of:

- seeking user input;
- identifying user requirements for these data;
- researching international practices; and
- developing and testing questions which would provide acceptable and accurate data at a reasonable cost.

The conclusion of the Consultative Group was that major policy issues required data about those people who were born overseas themselves, or whose parents were born overseas. It was considered that an ancestry question, in combination with a question on whether the person's parents were born in Australia or overseas, would produce the desired information.

ANCESTRY IN THE 2006 CENSUS

For the 2006 Census, respondents were asked to mark the ancestries they most closely identified with and to consider their ancestry back as far as two generations (ie. their parents and grandparents). Respondents were asked to report at least one ancestry, but no more than two ancestries (see Figure 1). The instructions differed from the 2001 Census where respondents were asked to 'Provide more than one ancestry if necessary', and to consider their parents, grandparents and great grandparents.

Because Ancestry is a multi-response question in the Census, responses were coded into two variables - ANCP1 (first response) and ANCP2 (second response). Depending on the number of responses given, some people are recorded with one ancestry while others have two. There is no ranking of responses, so if a respondent reports two ancestries, both answers have equal standing.

Figure 1. Ancestry question in the 2006 Census Household form

18 What is the person's ancestry?

- Provide up to two ancestries only.
- Examples of 'Other – please specify' are: GREEK, VIETNAMESE, HMONG, DUTCH, KURDISH, MAORI, LEBANESE, AUSTRALIAN SOUTH SEA ISLANDER.
- See page 7 of the Census Guide for more information.
- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

☐ English

☐ Irish

☐ Italian

☐ German

☐ Chinese

☐ Scottish

☐ Australian

Other – please specify

OUTPUT TABLES

For output, the two ancestry variables (ANCP1 and ANCP2) have been combined into one variable - ANCP. It is important to note that in a table which shows a selection of ancestries, those people who reported two ancestries will be counted twice and the total for the table may be greater than the number of people in the selected geographic area. To assist users when analysing ancestry data in standard output, such as the Basic Community Profile, and Census Tables, tables display both total responses and total persons. Data in this form is useful for showing the total number of people who reported a specific ancestry e.g. Chinese.

It is still possible to derive ancestry data using the two individual response variables. For example, the number of persons who have both Australian and Vietnamese ancestry can be obtained by cross-tabulating these two ancestry variables.

THE ANCESTRY CLASSIFICATION

Ancestry is coded using the *Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups*

(ASCCEG), Second Edition 2005-06 (cat. no. 1249.0).

It is based on:

- the geographic area in which a group originated or developed; and
- the similarity of cultural and ethnic groups in terms of social and cultural characteristics.

The ABS developed this classification to satisfy wide community interest in the ethnic and cultural composition of the Australian population and the characteristics of particular migrant community groups. The classification is intended to provide a standard to meet a growing statistical, administrative and service delivery need for data relating to these interests.

The ASCCEG classification for ethnicity is based on the self-perceived group identification approach, which uses a self-assessed response to a direct question. This approach measures the extent to which individuals associate with particular cultural or ethnic groups.

There have been some changes in the classification for Ancestry since the 2001 Census.

- Three ancestries have been moved to other categories.
- Forty-eight ancestries have been added to the classification.
- Six ancestries have been removed from the classification.

Further information on this subject is available in the *Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups* (ASCCEG), Second Edition 2005-06 (cat. no. 1249.0).

2006 SCOTTISH DATA

There was a significant increase (almost triple) in the number of responses for Scottish ancestry in the 2006 Census compared to the 2001 Census. One reason for this is the change in form design between the two censuses. Scottish was included as a tick-mark response in the 2006 Census but not in the 2001 Census. It is known that specific mention of an ancestry on the Census form leads to a greater likelihood of people selecting that ancestry. Removal of the Greek tick-mark response for the 2006 Census which was included in the 2001 Census, has resulted in a decrease in the number of responses. However, between the two censuses, the decrease in Greek is not as significant as the increase in Scottish.

Table 1. Top Ten Ancestry responses for the 2006 and 2001 Censuses

Ancestry	2006	2001
Australian	7 371 823	6 739 594
English	6 283 647	6 358 880
Irish	1 803 736	1 919 727
Scottish	1 501 200	540 046
Italian	852 421	800 256
German	811 543	742 212
Chinese	669 901	556 554
Greek	365 150	375 703
Dutch	310 082	268 754
Indian	234 720	156 581

RELATED VARIABLES

The measurement of the ethnic and cultural diversity of the Australian population, and the degree to which Australians retain their ethnic and cultural identity, is primarily based on the use of a number of Census variables related to a person's origin, including: Ancestry (ANCP1/ANCP2), Country of Birth of Person (BPLP), Country of Birth of Mother (BPFP), Country of Birth of Father (BPMP), Religious Affiliation (RELP), Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP), Indigenous Status (INGP) and language variables such as Language Spoken at Home (LANP) and Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP).

Internal Migration



INTERNAL MIGRATION

Internal migration is the movement of people from one defined area to another within a country. The Census is the most comprehensive source of data on the characteristics of people moving within Australia.

The Census collects data on place of usual residence on Census night (PURP), one year prior to the Census date (PUR1P) and five years prior to the Census date (PUR5P). From these data, internal migration between 2001 and 2006, and between 2005 and 2006 can be determined. Characteristics of people who move, such as age, birthplace of individual, marital status and occupation, are also available from the Census.

Since the internal migration data are derived from usual residence at certain dates, only the overall effects of any multiple movements between these dates can be derived. For example, John Citizen was living in a South Australian rural area at the time of the 2001 Census. Six months later he moved to Melbourne for two years, and then to Adelaide where he was living at the time of the 2006 Census. Census data would only show that he had moved from a South Australian rural area to Adelaide between 2001 and 2006.

No movement is shown in the internal migration data for 'out and back' movements. For example, a family who moved away from their 2001 place of usual residence to live elsewhere, then returned to this address before the 2006 Census, would not be recorded as moving.

There are three variables used to produce data on internal migration:

- Place of Usual Residence (PURP), based on Collection Districts;
- Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P), based on Statistical Local Areas; and
- Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P), based on Statistical Local Areas.

The Place of Usual Residence (PURP) variables are hierarchical and can be aggregated to higher levels of geography including Local Government Areas, Statistical Divisions and

State/Territory.

There are three other variables which, when used with the above variables relating to usual residence, make it possible to identify the pattern of movement of people between three dates, i.e. Census Night, one year ago and five years ago:

- Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP);
- Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P); and
- Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P).

The movement of households (as distinct from individuals) for one and five year periods prior to Census Night is also available using the variables:

- Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D); and
- Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D).

Again, these variables should be used in conjunction with the Place of Usual Residence variables described above to derive patterns of internal migration.

Example

The following table was produced using data from the 2001 Census for people whose state/territory of usual residence in 2001 was different to their state/territory of usual residence in 1996. It shows the number of people who left each state/territory and the number of people who arrived in each state/territory. For example, the table shows Queensland had 233,984 arrivals from interstate with the majority of people coming from New South Wales (122,506 persons) and Victoria (47,867 persons). It also shows 151,601 people left Queensland for other states and territories with the majority of people going to New South Wales (70,273 persons) and Victoria (37,105 persons).

A similar table showing interstate movers from 2000 to 2001 could be derived.

INTERSTATE MOVERS, 1996 to 2001
State or territory of usual residence five years ago

State or territory of usual residence on Census Night	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total arrivals (a)
NSW	..	47,472	70,273	15,008	16,394	6,841	5,835	25,696	187,718
Vic.	53,405	..	37,105	19,596	15,869	10,986	5,083	6,173	148,277
Qld	122,506	47,867	..	15,056	16,153	10,275	12,658	9,469	234,086
SA	14,611	14,360	10,312	..	6,000	2,219	6,804	1,732	56,058
WA	18,621	15,034	13,662	7,367	..	4,140	5,566	2,238	67,102
Tas.	6,030	5,816	5,275	1,827	3,145	..	608	683	23,392
NT	6,488	5,068	8,868	5,388	4,496	871	..	1,021	32,232
ACT	25,628	5,440	6,106	2,370	1,987	1,126	1,164	..	43,884
Total departures(a)	247,436	141,096	151,649	66,629	64,317	36,476	37,745	47,040	793,346

(a) Includes Other Territories.

OTHER DATA ON INTERSTATE MIGRATION

The ABS produces quarterly estimates of interstate migration in the publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). The data are derived from unidentified information on interstate changes of address as advised by Medicare Australia in conjunction with Census interstate migration data and counts of defence force personnel obtained from the Department of Defence. For further information see *Demography Working Paper: 2004/1, Review of Interstate Migration Method* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.001).

Geocentric Datum of Australia and Australian Bureau of Statistics Boundaries



GEOCENTRIC DATUM OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS BOUNDARIES

WHAT IS THE GEOCENTRIC DATUM OF AUSTRALIA?

A datum is a reference which consists of a mathematical definition of the surface of the Earth and a point of origin. It provides the basis for the definition of a coordinate system. A datum, in conjunction with a cartographic projection, is used to create a flat representation of the features on the surface of the Earth and therefore allow the creation of cartographic maps. Australia in the past has used a variety of locally calculated datums as they provided a more accurate model of the Earth's surface. In 1966, a national datum called the Australian Geodetic Datum (AGD66) was adopted but local datums continued to be used. This datum was designed to be specific to Australia and would produce less accurate results when applied to different regions of the Earth. There was a minor update in 1984 (AGD84) associated with more accurate measurements of the Earth's surface around Australia derived from satellite data.

In 2000, with the increasing use of Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies, it was necessary to adopt a global rather than a national datum. This new datum is called the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA94). It allows for the development of a consistent coordinate system called the Map Grid of Australia (MGA94).

The transformation of digital data to GDA94 involves a significant shift, of about 200 metres to the north east, when compared to coordinates based on the older AGD66.

CONVERTING AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (ABS) BOUNDARIES TO GDA94

All new digital boundaries first released by the ABS after August, 2001 are based on GDA94.

Although the GDA94 datum is compatible with GPS, GPS position fixes may not align precisely with ABS digital boundaries. GPS positions may be spatially less accurate than the boundaries in urban areas, and more accurate than the boundaries in remote areas. Care should therefore be taken when combining features mapped by GPS with ABS digital boundaries.

USING ABS BOUNDARIES ON GDA94

Users should be aware that older versions of mapping/GIS software may not be able to correctly interpret data based on GDA94. Some software may be able to interpret GDA94 data but may not align it correctly with other data based on earlier datums if the two are mapped together.

Users of MapInfo

In the MapInfo export format files (.mif/.mid files) supplied by the ABS, the datum is specified as 116 (GDA94). When these tables are imported into MapInfo, the software converts this to Datum 33 (Geodetic Reference System, 1980 - GRS80). GDA94 is one of a number of datums which are equivalent to GRS80. It is advisable to modify the MapInfo projection file (mapinfo.prj) so that the datum for GDA94 is listed above any other datum based on GRS80. If this is done, the correct datum will be displayed within MapInfo.

Users of versions of MapInfo 6.0 or later are able to load datasets based on GDA94 directly, without transformation. If using datasets based on two different datums, users are advised that loading the GDA94 dataset first will allow the software to adjust the non-GDA dataset to fit, provided it contains information specifying the datum on which it is based. If there is no information stating the datum on which it is based, MapInfo will assume that it is on the same datum as the first dataset. This could cause alignment problems.

Versions of MapInfo earlier than 6.0 cannot interpret GDA94 correctly. Thus there will be alignment problems between datasets based on this datum and other earlier datums. For MapInfo users who do not intend to upgrade their software to Version 6.0 or later, it is possible to transform GDA94 data to earlier datums. Users should contact MapInfo Australia for assistance with conversion from GDA94 to earlier datums.

Users of ArcView

Different versions of ArcView handle GDA94 differently. Users should contact their software vendor to ascertain how to transform datasets within ArcView and how best to manage datasets on more than one datum.

Population Measures



POPULATION MEASURES

Australia's population can be measured in several ways:

- Census counts by place of enumeration;
- Census counts by place of usual residence; and
- estimated resident population.

In addition, the Census provides counts of:

- the working population; and

- families and households.

CENSUS COUNTS - PLACE OF ENUMERATION

The Census count for place of enumeration is a count of every person in Australia on Census Night, based on where they were located on that night. This may or may not be the place at which they usually reside.

It includes:

- people on board vessels in or between Australian ports, or on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft;
- people entering Australia from overseas before midnight on Census Night; and
- Australian residents in Antarctica.

It excludes:

- people leaving an Australian port for an overseas destination before midnight on Census Night;
- Australian residents out of the country on Census Night; and
- overseas diplomatic personnel and their families in Australia.

Visitors to Australia are counted regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. In the 1996 Census, overseas visitors were those people who indicated they would be usually resident in Australia for less than six months. For the 2001 Census, this was changed to less than one year. For the 2006 Census, overseas visitors are again those people who indicated they would be usually resident in Australia for less than one year. Data on overseas visitors is only available for three variables: Age (AGEP), Sex (SEXP) and Marital Status (MSTP). A special 'Overseas visitor' category has been created for all other person variables.

The Census count by place of enumeration provides a snapshot in any given area. Although the Census is timed to attempt to capture the typical situation, the large number of visitors to holiday resort areas, such as the Gold Coast and snow fields, may result in a high enumeration count compared with the usual residence count.

Census counts based on place of enumeration can be provided for individual Collection Districts (CDs), and any aggregations of CDs, such as postal areas or Statistical Local Areas (SLAs).

CENSUS COUNTS - PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE

The Census count for Place of Usual Residence is a count of every person in Australia on Census Night, based on the area in which they usually live. Each person is required to state his/her address of usual residence on the census form. Where sufficient information is provided, this enables the area in which they usually reside to be identified and coded.

Census counts compiled on this basis minimise seasonal factors such as the school holidays and snow season, and provide information about the usual residents of an area.

The 2001 Census was the first census where usual residence data for Census Night was available at CD level. Previously, Place of Usual Residence was only coded to SLA level. Where respondents gave insufficient address information, their SLA was imputed as in the past. Their CD however, was not imputed in these cases for 2001, but instead was classified as 'Inadequately described'.

For the 2006 Census, usual residence data will again be available at CD level. If respondents give insufficient usual address information, their usual residence is imputed at CD level.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population. Among its many uses are the determination of the number of representatives from each state (and territory) to sit in the House of Representatives, and the annual allocation of Commonwealth funds for state governments and local government. The ERP is based on Census of Population and Housing usual residence counts. It is compiled as at 30 June of each census year and updated quarterly between censuses. These intercensal estimates of the resident population are revised each time a population census is conducted.

In compiling 30 June ERP for a census year, three important factors are taken into account:

- Census net underenumeration (or undercount). The level of underenumeration is derived from the Census Post Enumeration Survey which is conducted soon after the Census, and from estimates based on demographic analysis.
- Australian residents who are temporarily overseas on Census Night and are therefore not covered by the Australian Census. The number of such people is obtained from statistics on overseas arrivals and departures.
- The Census does not fall on 30 June. For example, the 2006 Census was held on 8 August. Back-dating of population estimates from 8 August to 30 June is accomplished using data from birth and death registrations, overseas arrivals and departures, and estimates of interstate migration, for the period 1 July to 8 August.

THE WORKING POPULATION

The working population consists of all persons who were employed in the week prior to Census Night. It is not possible to distinguish between workers working standard hours and shift workers, as the data collected relate to all workers.

The working population can be used to calculate daytime populations for an area. These are particularly relevant in commercial and industrial areas. These data, when combined with statistics on how people get to work and on the availability of cars, are used to plan for roads and public transport. They are also used in planning for the location of services, since many services need to be located where people will be during the day, rather than where they live.

FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Family and household data from the Census are based on persons usually resident. When coding the variables Family Composition (FMCF) and Household Composition (HHCD), information about usual residents temporarily absent is taken into account and visitors to the household are disregarded.

Age, sex, student status and relationship information are collected for persons temporarily absent, as this is sufficient for family and household coding purposes. All other information for persons temporarily absent, and in Australia on Census Night, should have been obtained at their place of enumeration. However, this information is not able to be related back to their place of usual residence.

Coders use the following temporary absentees in determining household and family classifications:

- partners,
- children; and
- co-tenants or unrelated flatmates (used to classify group households).

Note that family and household structures are not coded for dwellings where all occupants are absent on Census Night, for example, on holidays. The dwelling would be classified as unoccupied and the holidaying family would be coded as a visitor only household at the holiday home.

Place of Usual Residence (PURP)



PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE (PURP)

Usual residence data are Census counts based on where people usually lived at the time of the Census. It provides information on the usually resident population of an area, and on the internal migration patterns at the state/territory and regional levels. The 2006 Census asks three questions on usual residence; where the person usually lives on Census Night, where the person usually lived one year ago and where the person usually lived five years ago.

IN 2001

The 2001 Census was the first Census where usual residence data for Census Night were available at Collection District (CD) level. Previously place of usual residence was only coded to Statistical Local Area (SLA) level. As in the past, if the respondent gave insufficient address information, their SLA of usual residence was imputed. The CD of usual residence was not imputed in these cases, but instead was classified as inadequately described.

Most respondents enumerated at a place other than their usual residence provided sufficient information for their usual residence to be coded to a CD. However, in some cases a code of 'State undefined' or 'Capital City undefined' was allocated and in some cases no response was given.

If there was inadequate information to allocate a code for usual residence, the CD of a parent (if the person is under 15) or spouse (if the person is 15 or older) was allocated. This presumes a parent or spouse was recorded on the census form with their usual residence details completed.

NEW FOR 2006

The Place of Usual Residence (PURP) variable is new for 2006. It is hierarchical and replaces the variables State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP), Statistical Local Area of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP) and Collection District of Usual Residence Census Night (CDUCP) from 2001. It is based on Collection District (CD) of usual residence on Census Night and can be aggregated to higher levels of geography e.g. Statistical Local Area (SLA), Local Government Area (LGA), Postal Area and State/Territory. The 2001 usual residence CD level variable (CDUCP) included categories 'Not stated' and 'Inadequately described'. These categories are not included in the 2006 variable Place of Usual Residence (PURP) as CDs of usual residence are now allocated to all records where usual residence is not stated or is incomplete. The 2006 Census is the first census to impute usual residence at CD level.

USUAL RESIDENCE VARIABLES

The following usual residence variables are available:

- Place of Usual Residence (PURP)
- Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)
- Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).

NET MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

The information acquired from the answers to the usual residence questions is recorded in the usual residence indicator variables:

- Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP)
- Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)
- Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)

Use of usual residence indicators make it possible to identify the pattern of net movement of people between three dates, i.e. Census Night, one year ago and five years ago.

SLA OF USUAL RESIDENCE ONE OR FIVE YEARS AGO

If no code can be allocated for SLA of usual residence one or five years ago, a code of Not Stated is given. The only exceptions to this are where the person is 16 or younger (for usual residence one year ago) or 20 years or younger (for usual residence five years ago) and there is a parent present with the appropriate SLA coded. The SLA code of the parent is then

allocated to the person.

CODING FOR SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES

People in transit

On Census Night a number of people were enumerated on long-distance trains, buses or aircraft. These people are coded to a valid spatial CD, as migratory CDs are invalid for place of usual residence. If they gave an address in Australia as their usual residence, they were coded to the CD containing that address.

People on board ships

People who are enumerated aboard ship in Australian waters are coded to a Shipping CD (which cover an area of water, normally a port, which is controlled by a Port Authority). This includes commercial cargo vessels, passenger liners, ocean going passenger/car ferries, and dredges. People enumerated on board commercial vessels between Australian ports are also attributed to Shipping CDs. Foreign crews on ships are excluded from Census enumeration.

People living off-shore

People who are enumerated on off-shore oil-rigs, drilling platforms and the like are coded to Off-Shore CDs. There is one Off-Shore CD for each state and the Northern Territory. Census data from respondents who completed their Census forms in the Australian Antarctic Territory are coded to an additional Off-Shore CD in Tasmania.

People in boarding schools and colleges

Boarders at boarding school or college are coded to the address of the school or college .

People in non-private dwellings

If no adequate response is given for usual residence for persons enumerated in Non-Private Dwellings (e.g. hotels, motels, hospitals) the SLA is imputed.

Visitors to Australia

Persons who live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than one year, are coded to 'Overseas visitors'.

FAMILY VARIABLES

Family and household structures are based on persons usually resident. Temporarily absent persons are used to classify types of relationships and families existing in a household, but they are not used in the derivation of any other census characteristics or in other census output. If all members of a family are absent from their usual residence, no family records are created for them.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is the official ABS estimate of the Australian

population. Among its many uses, are the determination of the number of representatives from each State (and Territory) to sit in the House of Representatives, and the annual allocation of Commonwealth funds for state governments and local government. The ERP is based on Census of Population and Housing usual residence counts. It is compiled as at 30 June of each census year and updated quarterly between censuses. These intercensal estimates of the resident population are revised each time a population census is conducted.

In compiling 30 June ERP for a census year, three important factors are taken into account:

- Census net underenumeration (or undercount). The level of underenumeration is derived from the Census Post Enumeration Survey which is conducted soon after the Census, and from estimates based on demographic analysis.
- Australian residents who are temporarily overseas on Census Night and are therefore not covered by the Australian Census. The number of such people is obtained from statistics on overseas arrivals and departures.
- The Census does not fall on 30 June. For example, the 2006 Census was held on 8 August. Back-dating of population estimates from 8 August to 30 June is accomplished using data from birth and death registrations, overseas arrivals and departures, and estimates of interstate migration, for the period 1 July to 8 August.

Postcodes and Census Data



Postcodes and Census Data

1. Postcodes and postal areas

A postcode is a four digit number used by Australia Post to assist with mail delivery. As it is readily available on the end of each postal address, many researchers and businesses use postcode as a make-shift geographic region for aggregation and analysis of address based data. The desire to compare such data to census data in turn creates demand for census data aggregated by postcode. Census data are collected on Collection Districts (CDs) which, for several reasons, are not compatible with postcodes. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has, however developed a Census Geographic Area classification known as Postal Areas which approximates the area of those postcodes where people live.

Postal Area

Postal Areas are created by allocating whole CDs to Australia Post postcode areas on a 'best fit' basis (See **Statistical Geography: Volume 2 - Census Geographic Areas** (Cat. no. 2905.0) available July 2007). Postal Areas derived in this way only **approximate** Australia Post postcode boundaries.

In developing Postal Areas each CD is allocated an Australia Post postcode. Allocations are made based on the distribution of addresses and not area. This means that a CD is allocated to a postcode if the majority of the residential address points¹ in that CD are contained within that postcode. Postal Areas are then formed by joining together the CDs that have been allocated the same postcode.

Allocations have been determined using the best available information on postcode boundaries. Unfortunately official maps of postcode boundaries have not been updated since the early 1990s and none of the more recent interpretations have been endorsed by Australia Post. **Users should, therefore, be aware of the limitations of the Postal Area classification.**

Some Australia Post postcodes are not included in the Postal Area classification. For instance, in some cases when applying the 'best fit' principle there is no CD which can be allocated to a particular Australia Post postcode.

This occurs in two cases:

- where a CD covers two or more whole postcodes, the CD can be allocated to only one Postal Area; or
- where more than one CD partially covers a postcode but all the CDs are allocated to other postcodes with which they also share area.

The Postal Area classification also excludes Australia Post post codes which are not street delivery areas. These include post office box, mail back competitions, large volume receivers and specialist delivery postcodes. These postcodes are only valid for postal addresses and are not a valid location for population data.

Postal Areas that cross State/Territory borders:

Where Postal Areas cross State/Territory borders standard census products will provide data for the entire Postal Area.

NSW	Postal Areas 2618 and 2620 cross into the ACT, 2406 crosses into Qld and 2540 crosses into Jervis Bay (Other Territories).
Vic.	Postal Areas 3585 and 3644 cross into NSW
Qld	Postal Area 4385 crosses into NSW, and 4825 crosses into NT.
SA	No South Australian Postal Areas cross borders
WA	Postal Area 6743 crosses into NT
Tas.	No Tasmanian Postal Areas cross State Borders
NT	Postal Area 0872 crosses into both SA and WA.
ACT	Postal Area 2611 crosses into NSW
OT	N/A

2. Digital boundaries

Postal Area digital boundaries are Census Geographic boundaries and are available as part of the **2006 Census DataPacks** (Cat No. 2069.0.30.001 to 2069.0.30.007), Australia CD-ROM. More information on Census Geographic boundaries can be found in **Statistical Geography Volume 2 - Census Geographic Areas** (Cat no. 2905.0).

Postal Area digital boundaries are supplied in both MapInfo Export (.mif/.mid) and ESRI Shape formats. These are suitable for import into geographic information systems and desktop mapping packages. All spatial data released by the ABS are published in unprojected geographic coordinates and after August 2001 are based on the Geocentric Datum of Australia, 1994 (GDA94). For more information on GDA94 see the Fact Sheet Geocentric Datum of Australia and Australian Bureau of Statistics Boundaries.

3. Comparing other postcode based statistics to census statistics

Users of census data can have trouble reconciling their own postcode based statistics with census statistics because:

- Many respondents mis-report their postcode;
- It is also difficult to say what the 'correct' postcode for some respondents should be, especially when considering post office boxes and rural delivery services. Census data are based either upon the Postal Area of the residence where a person was enumerated or the Postal Area where they normally reside. By contrast many non-ABS datasets only record the postcode of a person's mailing address. Since many people have different mailing and residential addresses the datasets are difficult to reconcile; and
- postcode boundaries change over time and it can take a long time for respondents and coding systems to adjust to a change in a postcode. This causes problems when working with postcode based data taken from different reference periods as the changes to the boundaries are difficult to reconcile with changes in the population.

Comparing non-ABS data on postcode with ABS data on Postal Area as enumerated

The primary consideration when doing a comparison with census data based on the Postal Area classification is that the Postal Areas are derived using a 'best fit' of whole CDs. The census data are correct for the Postal Area

but the Postal Area only approximates the area of the postcode. The Postal Area classification also excludes some postcodes and as such there will be no census data for these postcodes.

Postal Area of Usual Address Census Night (POCUCP)

Postal Area of Usual Address Census Night (POCUCP) is a census variable which identifies the Postal Area of the person's usual address. For people counted at home, the value for POCUCP is determined from the CD of the residence. For people enumerated away from home, their usual address is coded to a CD where possible and then the Postal Area of that CD is used. Where a person does not state his/her place of usual residence they are coded to Postal Area undefined. For example:

2999	NSW Postal Area undefined
3999	Vic. Postal Area undefined

4. Alternatives to postcode/postal area census data

2006 Census data is available by CD of usual residence. Users of census data who previously resorted to Postal Area data may instead wish to consider using CD of usual residence.

2006 Census State Suburbs (See [Statistical Geography: Volume 2 - Census Geographic Areas](#) (Cat. no. 2905.0)) have been defined for most of Australia. Many users of Postal Area data may find that the suburb is a more convenient and more readily recognisable geographical area for their purposes. In many cities there is a many-to-one relationship between suburb and postcode so in these cases suburb data also provide a finer level of geographical resolution.

5. Unallocated Australia Post Postcodes

Some Australia Post postcodes are not included in the Postal Area classification. For instance, in some cases when applying the 'best fit' principle there is no CD which can be allocated to a particular Australia Post postcode. This occurs in two cases:

- where a CD covers two or more whole postcodes, the CD can be allocated to only one Postal Area; or
- where more than one CD partially covers a postcode but all the CDs are allocated to other postcodes with which they also share area.

The Postal Area classification also excludes Australia Post post codes that are not street delivery areas. These include post office box, mail back competition, large volume receivers and specialist delivery postcodes. These postcodes are only valid for postal addresses and are not a valid location for population data.

Listing of Unallocated Australia Post Postcodes

1. New South Wales

Sequential number	Australia Post Postcode	Locality
1	2052	UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES
2	2123	PARRAMATTA
3	2129	SYDNEY MARKETS
4	2139	CONCORD REPATRIATION HOSPITAL
5	2308	Multiple Localities
6	2314	WILLIAMTOWN RAAF
7	2351	UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND
8	2398	GURLEY
9	2522	UNIVERSITY OF WOLLONGONG
10	2649	Multiple Localities
11	2661	KAPOOKA
12	2899	NORFOLK ISLAND

2. Victoria

Sequential number	Australia Post Postcode	Locality
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1	3063	Multiple Localities
2	3237	Multiple Localities
3	3254	COROROOKE
4	3267	SCOTTS CREEK
5	3273	HEXHAM
6	3309	DIGBY
7	3329	Multiple Localities
8	3378	Multiple Localities
9	3385	Multiple Localities
10	3415	Multiple Localities
11	3430	CLARKEFIELD
12	3432	BOLINDA
13	3433	MONEGEETTA
14	3488	Multiple Localities
15	3489	TEMPY
16	3506	COWANGIE
17	3565	KOTTA
18	3572	Multiple Localities
19	3576	DURHAM OX
20	3583	TRESCO
21	3596	Multiple Localities
22	3607	TABILK
23	3617	BYRNESIDE
24	3647	DOOKIE COLLEGE
25	3663	MANGALORE
26	3704	KOETONG
27	3708	TINTALDRA
28	3715	Multiple Localities
29	3718	MOLESWORTH
30	3751	WOODSTOCK
31	3755	YAN YEAN
32	3760	SMITHS GULLY
33	3762	BYLANDS
34	3864	Multiple Localities
35	3873	GORMANDALE
36	3893	Multiple Localities
37	3903	SWAN REACH
38	3957	Multiple Localities
39	3967	HEDLEY
40	3979	Multiple Localities
41	3989	ST HELIER
42	3990	GLEN FORBES

3. Queensland

Sequential number	Australia Post Postcode	Locality
1	4029	ROYAL BRISBANE HOSPITAL
2	4353	Multiple Localities
3	4372	TANNYMOREL
4	4375	COTTONVALE
5	4376	THULIMBAH

6	4378	APPLETHORPE
7	4384	LIMEVALE
8	4406	Multiple Localities
9	4461	MUCKADILLA
10	4471	Multiple Localities
11	4479	COOLADDI
12	4611	Multiple Localities
13	4697	RAGLAN
14	4704	Multiple Localities

4. South Australia

Sequential number	Australia Post Postcode	Locality
1	5005	ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY
2	5139	FOREST RANGE
3	5150	Multiple Localities
4	5220	PARNDANA
5	5263	COONAWARRA
6	5273	AVENUE RANGE
7	5310	Multiple Localities
8	5312	VEITCH
9	5414	MANOORA
10	5455	HILLTOWN
11	5493	YONGALA
12	5630	EDILILLIE
13	5651	KYANCUTTA
14	5660	CUNGENA

5. Western Australia

Sequential number	Australia Post Postcode	Locality
1	6223	BENGER
2	6240	LOWDEN
3	6243	Multiple Localities
4	6252	MULLALYUP
5	6313	HIGHBURY
6	6327	Multiple Localities
7	6351	Multiple Localities
8	6357	PINGARING
9	6384	PANTAPIN
10	6393	Multiple Localities
11	6403	GRASS VALLEY
12	6412	Multiple Localities
13	6413	HINES HILL
14	6414	NANGEENAN
15	6419	ARDATH
16	6422	WALGOOLAN
17	6424	Multiple Localities
18	6428	BABAKIN
19	6446	GRASS PATCH
20	6447	Multiple Localities
21	6452	Multiple Localities

22	6466	CADOUX
23	6467	BURAKIN
24	6480	NUKARNI
25	6504	MOOLIABEENEE
26	6506	MOGUMBER
27	6509	Multiple Localities
28	6512	Multiple Localities
29	6564	CLACKLINE
30	6571	YERECOIN
31	6574	Multiple Localities
32	6605	KONDUT
33	6613	BUNTINE
34	6614	MAYA
35	6625	MERKANOOKA
36	6628	TARDUN
37	6631	PINDAR
38	6632	Multiple Localities
39	6639	SANDSTONE
40	6711	THEVENARD ISLAND
41	6712	BARROW ISLAND
42	6731	COCKATOO ISLAND
43	6733	KOOLAN ISLAND
44	6761	SHAY GAP
45	6762	TELFER

6. Tasmania

Sequential number	Australia Post Postcode	Locality
1	7001	Multiple Localities
2	7119	STONOR
3	7139	STRATHGORDON
4	7174	COPPING
5	7175	Multiple Localities
6	7176	KELLEVE
7	7183	HIGHCROFT
8	7187	KOONYA
9	7257	CAPE BARREN ISLAND

7. Northern Territory

Sequential number	Australia Post Postcode	Locality
1	0829	PINELANDS
2	0846	ADELAIDE RIVER
3	0853	TINDAL RAAF
4	0909	NORTHERN TERRITORY UNIVERSITY

8. Australian Capital Territory

No unallocated Australia Post postcodes

9. Other Territory

No unallocated Australia Post postcodes

Notes

¹ Residential address points were derived from the Geocoded National Address File.

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)



LEVEL OF HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (HEAP)

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP) is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the highest educational achievement a person has attained, encompassing both school and non-school education. It lists qualifications and other educational attainments regardless of the particular field of study or the type of institution in which the study was undertaken.

Prior to the introduction of the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED), it was not possible to produce a single measure because the classification in use was restricted in scope to post-school qualifications. The ASCED is broader in scope and includes both school and non-school education. It has been in use since 2001. For further information please see the **2001 Census of Population and Housing Factsheet: Education - Changes for 2001 Census, 2001** (ABS Cat. No. 2970.0.55.025) released on 3 June 2002 on the ABS website.

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP) may be used to determine the general level of educational achievement of the Australian population and of specific groups in Australian society; to investigate the relationship between levels of education and employment outcomes, income and other socioeconomic variables; and as a proxy measure of socioeconomic status.

DERIVING LEVEL OF HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (HEAP)

Two variables, Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP) and Non-school Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP) are used to derive Level of Highest Educational Attainment. The highest year of school completed is compared with the level of the highest non-school qualification to determine which is the highest. The order of the ASCED Classification generally determines which attainment will be considered higher, but in some cases it is not clear and decision rules are applied.

In particular, there is significant overlap in level of education between ASCED Broad Levels 5 Certificate Level and 6 Secondary Education. Some Secondary Education is regarded as higher than some Certificate level attainments.

The following decision table is used to prioritise responses to questions on Level of Highest Non-School Qualification and Highest Year of School Completed which have been coded to ASCED Broad Levels 5 and 6 respectively.

The purpose of the decision table is to provide a means of consistently selecting a single level of attainment whenever a single level only is required for statistical purposes.

Table 1: Derivation of HEAP - Decision Table

Highest Year of	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)
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School Completed (HSCP)	Certificate nfd (500)	Certificate III & IV (510)	Certificate IV (511)	Certificate III (514)	Certificate I & II nfd (520)	Certificate II (521)	Certificate I (524)
Year 12 (611)	Year 12	Cert. III & IV nfd	Cert. IV	Cert. III	Year 12	Year 12	Year 12
Year 11 (613)	Year 11	Cert. III & IV nfd	Cert. IV	Cert. III	Year 11	Year 11	Year 11
Year 10 (621)	Year 10	Cert. III & IV nfd	Cert. IV	Cert. III	Year 10	Cert. II	Year 10
Year 9 (622)	Cert.nfd	Cert. III & IV nfd	Cert. IV	Cert. III	Cert. I & II nfd	Cert. II	Cert. I
Year 8 or below (623)	Cert.nfd	Cert. III & IV nfd	Cert. IV	Cert. III	Cert. I & II nfd	Cert. II	Cert. I

nfd = not further defined

note: numbers in brackets are the ASCED classification code also used for HEAP.

Figure 1: Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP)

<p>27 What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the person has <i>completed</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • For persons who returned after a break to complete their schooling, mark the highest year completed when they last left. • See page 10 of the Census Guide for more information about year equivalents. 	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 10px;"> <div><input type="radio"/> Year 12 or equivalent</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Year 11 or equivalent</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Year 10 or equivalent</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Year 9 or equivalent</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Year 8 or below</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Did not go to school</div> </div>
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Examples of using the Decision Table:

1. A person who responded to the standard question for Highest Year of School Completed with Year 12, and who also indicated that their Level of Highest Non-School Qualification was Certificate III would have those responses cross-checked on the Decision Table (Table 1 above) and would as a result have their Level of Highest Educational Attainment output as Certificate III.

2. If their response to Level of Highest Non-School Qualification had been Certificate, it would be cross checked against Year 12 on the Decision Table as Certificate nfd and the output would be Year 12.

Incomplete Information

In cases where there is incomplete information available regarding the Highest Year of School Completed, whether the person has completed any non-school qualification or the level of non-school education, the following table is used to determine the Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP).

Table 2: Derivation of HEAP - Incomplete Information

Highest Year of School completed (HSCP)	Qualification Indicator Question ^a	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)	Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)
Not Stated	Stated ('Yes' response) ^b	Not Stated	Not Stated
Stated	Stated ('Yes' response) ^b	Not Stated	Not Stated
Not Stated	Stated ('Yes' response) ^b	Stated (Cert. nfd or Cert. I or Cert. II)	Not Stated
Not Stated	Stated ('Yes' response) ^b	Stated (Cert. III or above)	Value of Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)

Not Stated	Stated ('No' response) ^c	Not applicable	Not Stated
Stated	Not Stated	Stated	Value of whichever is higher in derivation table
Stated	Not Stated	Not Stated	Not Stated
Not Stated	Not Stated	Stated (Cert. nfd or Cert. I or Cert. II)	Not Stated
Not Stated	Not Stated	Stated (Cert. III or above)	Value of Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)

^a Question 28 on the household form, see Figure 2.

^b 'Yes' response, indicating that the person had completed an educational qualification.

^c 'No' response, indicating that the person had not completed an educational qualification.

Figure 2: Qualification Indicator Question

<p>28 Has the person <i>completed</i> any educational qualification (including a trade certificate)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark one box only. • See page 10 of the Census Guide for more information on the treatment of AQF or vocational certificates. 	<p><input type="radio"/> No ► Go to 32</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other qualification</p>
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Examples of deriving HEAP with incomplete information

1. If the person is aged 15 years or more and does not answer the Highest Year of School Completed and Level of Highest Qualification questions on the Census form, but completes the Qualification Indicator question (QALIP) then the response is coded to Not stated for Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP).
2. If the person does not answer the Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP) and Qualification Indicator (QALIP) questions on the Census form, but completes the Level of Highest Qualification question then the response is coded to Not stated for Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP).
3. If the person answers the Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP) and the Qualification Indicator (QALIP) questions on the Census form but does not complete the Level of Highest Qualification question (QALLP), their response is coded to Not stated for Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP).
4. If the person does not answer the Highest Year of School Completed question (HSCP) but does answer the Qualification Indicator question (QALIP) by marking either 'Yes' response ('Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship' or 'Yes, other qualification') and the response to the Level of Highest Qualification question (QALLP) is a Certificate not further defined or a Certificate I or II, the response is coded to Not stated for Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP). If the response to the Level of Highest Qualification (QALLP) is a Certificate III or above, then the response is coded to the relevant level for Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP).

Level Inadequately Described

Where a response contains insufficient information to be coded to any level of the classification for the Level of Highest Qualification question, it is coded to Inadequately described.

Not Applicable

The category Not Applicable is used to code all persons under 15 years of age

No Educational Attainment

The category No Educational Attainment is used to code all persons who did not go to school and have no non-school qualifications.

FIELD OF STUDY FOR LEVEL OF HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (HEAP)

Field of Study for Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP) can be obtained, for those people who have indicated that they have completed a non-school qualification, through cross-classification with Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP).

Summary of Changes to Census Variables 2001 to 2006



SUMMARY OF CHANGES TO CENSUS VARIABLES 2001 TO 2006

This fact sheet outlines changes that have been made to variables since the 2001 Census. It includes details of new variables for the 2006 Census and those variables which are no longer included. It describes changes to names, mnemonics and classifications. Further information on variables, indexes and classifications is available in the *2006 Census Dictionary* (cat. no. 2901.0).

VARIABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE
<i>Age (AGEP)</i>	For the 2001 Census, age was available for the categories 0–99 years singly and then 100 years and over. For 2006, age is available for the categories 0–115 years singly.
<i>Ancestry (ANCP)</i>	<p>For 2001, both the ancestry responses were recorded to a single Ancestry variable (ANCP). For the 2006 Census, two variables, Ancestry1 (ANC1P) and Ancestry2 (ANC2P), are used to record responses separately. The basis for allocating ancestries to the variables Ancestry1 and Ancestry2 is administrative only and is based solely on the order in which they are processed.</p> <p>Ancestry is classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups (ASCCEG) Second Edition (2005). This classification has been revised since 2001.</p>
<i>Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP)</i>	This variable's name has changed to Country of Birth of Mother.
<i>Birthplace of Individual (BPLP)</i>	<p>This variable's name has changed to Country of Birth of Person.</p> <p>Birthplace of Individual is classified to the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). Since the 2001 Census the category '3213 Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of ' has been revised</p>

	to '3214 Montenegro' and '3215 Serbia' since Australia recognised Montenegro as a newly independent republic in June 2006.
<i>Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP)</i>	This variable's name has changed to Country of Birth of Father.
<i>CD of Usual Residence Census Night (CDUCP)</i>	This person variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. CD of Usual Residence Census Night is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence (PURP).
<i>Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. This was previously collected as a category of Industry Sector (GNGP).
<i>Computer Use at Home (COMP)</i>	This variable was first collected in the 2001 Census but has been deleted for the 2006 Census.
<i>Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. This variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability, that is, people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.
<i>Dwelling Location (DLOD)</i>	Since the 2001 Census, the wording for the descriptors for categories 1 and 4 of this classification have changed. There were no changes to the nature of the data, and the data in categories 1 and 4 for 2006 are comparable with the same categories for 2001.
<i>Dwelling Type (DWTD)</i>	This classification has an additional category 'Shipping'. For the 2001 and earlier Censuses this was part of the 'Offshore' category. This 'Shipping' dwelling type is for people enumerated aboard ships in Australian waters.
<i>Employment Type (EMTP)</i>	This variable is new for the 2006 Census. It was previously part of the Labour Force Status (LFSP) variable. It defines for employed persons, their employment type for the main job held in the week prior to Census Night.
<i>Family Blending (FBLF)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. This variable is designed to classify families based on the different parent-child relationships within families.
<i>Family Composition (FMCF)</i>	This variable is new for 2006. It replaces the variable Family Type used in previous censuses. Family Composition classifies families into different types, incorporating information about temporarily absent family members.
<i>Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)</i>	This variable is new for 2006. Family Income as Stated is calculated by summing the individual incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. The income ranges for FINASF also include families where one or more family members aged 15 years and over did not state their income. In the variable Family Income (FINF) these families would be coded to the category 'Partial income stated'.
<i>Family Income (weekly) (FINF)</i>	The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2006 Census.
<i>Family Type (FMTF)</i>	This has been replaced with the new variable Family Composition (FMCF).

<i>Government/ Non-government Employer Indicator</i>	<p>This variable is similar to the 2001 Census variable Industry Sector (GNGP). However, it differs in that the 2001 category, 'Community Development Employment Program' (CDEP) has been deleted.</p> <p>Data for CDEP for 2006 is available from the new variable 'Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP)'.</p>
<i>Highest Level of Schooling Completed (HSCP)</i>	<p>This variable's name has changed to Highest Year of School Completed to conform with standards.</p> <p>The 'Still at School' category has been dropped from the 2006 classification. This allows Level of Highest Educational Attainment to be determined for people still at school.</p>
<i>Household Composition (HHCD)</i>	This variable is new for 2006. It replaces the variable Household Type used in previous censuses.
<i>Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)</i>	This variable is new for 2006. Household Income as Stated is calculated by summing the individual incomes reported by all household members aged 15 years and over. The income ranges for HINASD also include households where one or more household members aged 15 years and over did not state their income. In the variable Household Income (HIND) these households would be coded to the category 'Partial income stated'.
<i>Household Income (weekly) (HIND)</i>	The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2006 Census.
<i>Household Income – Equivalised – Weekly (HIED)</i>	This variable is new for the 2006 Census. It measures weekly household income on an equivalised basis.
<i>Household Type (HHTD)</i>	This variable has been replaced with the new variable Household Composition (HHCD).
<i>Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges (HLRD01)</i>	The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2006 Census.
<i>Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It indicates if a person did not provide a response for the question on age. If age is not reported it is imputed.
<i>Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling (IFNMFD)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It indicates whether the number of males and females could be established for an occupied private dwelling, or needed to be imputed.
<i>Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It indicates the level of response a person provided to place of usual residence. For those people who provided an incomplete address of usual residence, this flag indicates the geographic level at which imputation was required. This variable can also be used to flag instances where people did not report their Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP) and when it was possible to derive this indicator.
<i>Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It indicates if a person did not provide a response for registered marital status. If registered marital status is not reported it is imputed.

<i>Individual Income (weekly) (INCP)</i>	For the 2006 Census, the number of income response categories for Individual Income (INCP) has been reduced. Dollar ranges have been adjusted in line with rises in income and an additional range for higher incomes has been added. A dollar value of –\$96 has been given to people who report negative income. In earlier censuses, the ascribed value was 0.
<i>Industry of Employment (INDP)</i>	<p>This variable's name has changed to 'Industry of Employment – ANZSIC 2006' to reflect the ANZSIC classification's major 2006 revision. There is also a second industry variable available, 'Industry of Employment – ANZSIC 1993'. This variable has 2006 Census industry of employment data classified to ANZSIC 1993.</p> <p>The mnemonic INDP has been replaced by IND06P and IND93P. IND06P is Census industry of employment data classified to ANZSIC 2006 and IND93P is industry of employment data classified to ANZSIC 1993.</p> <p>Industry of Employment for the 2006 Census is classified to the new Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006.</p>
<i>Industry of Employment – ANZSIC 2006 (IND06P)</i>	Industry of Employment is coded to a revised classification for the 2006 Census i.e. ANZSIC 2006. Industry of Employment data for the 2006 Census will however also be available coded to the 1993 edition of ANZSIC. Data coded to ANZSIC 2006 will be output with the mnemonic IND06P, while data coded to ANZSIC 1993 will be output using IND93P.
<i>Internet Use (NETP)</i>	This person variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. There is a new Internet variable based on dwelling. See Type of Internet Connection (NEDD).
<i>Journey to Work: Destination Zone (JTWDZNP)</i>	This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. Destination Zone is now included in the new 2006 Census variable Place of Work (POWP).
<i>Journey to Work: Study Area (JTWSAP)</i>	This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. Study Area is now included in the new 2006 Census variable Place of Work (POWP).
<i>Labour Force Status (LFS06P)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census (although it has the same mnemonic (LFSP) as the 2001 variable 'Labour Force Status/Status in Employment'). It records for the week prior to Census Night, a person's labour force status. Also see the new variables, Employment Type (EMTP) and Number of Employees (EMPP).
<i>Landlord Type (LLDD)</i>	Categories have been revised for this variable and additional categories have been included.
<i>Language Spoken at Home (LANP)</i>	Language Spoken at Home was classified to the first edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) for the 2001 Census. For the 2006 Census it is classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Languages (ASCL) Second Edition (revised 2005).
<i>Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the highest educational level a person has attained.

<i>Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)</i>	Three digit categories for Certificate level are now shown.
<i>Non-School Qualification: Year Completed (QALYP)</i>	This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census.
<i>Number of Children Ever Born (TISP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It is included in alternate censuses and was last included in the 1996 Census. This variable counts the number of children born (live births) to each female aged 15 years and over.
<i>Number of Employees (EMPP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the number of employees (in ranges) employed by owner managers.
<i>Number of Motorbikes and Scooters (MCYCD)</i>	This dwelling variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census.
<i>Occupation (OCCP)</i>	<p>Occupation is classified to the new Australian New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) for the 2006 Census. The 2001 Census was classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition. 2006 Occupation data will also be made available classified to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition.</p> <p>The mnemonic OCCP has been replaced by OCC06P and OCC93P. OCC06P is output classified to ANZSCO and OCC93P is output classified to the ASCO Second Edition.</p>
<i>Place of Usual Residence (PURP)</i>	This variable records a person's place of usual residence on Census Night. It is hierarchical and is based on the Collection District (CD) of usual residence. Higher levels of geography are also available from this variable.
<i>Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)</i>	This variable records a person's place of usual residence five years before the Census. It is hierarchical and is based on the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence. Higher levels of geography are also available from this variable.
<i>Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)</i>	This variable records a person's place of usual residence one year before the Census. It is hierarchical and is based on the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of usual residence. Higher levels of geography are also available from this variable.
<i>Place of Work (POWP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census based on workplace address. It is hierarchical and incorporates both Study Areas and Destination Zones.
<i>Postal Area of Usual Residence Census Night (POCUCP)</i>	This person variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. Postal Area of Usual Residence Census Night is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence (PURP).
<i>Relationship in Household (RLHP)</i>	A number of categories have been revised for this variable.
<i>Religious Affiliation (RELP)</i>	This variable is classified to the new Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups (ASCRG) Second Edition for the 2006 Census. The first edition of ASCRG was used in the 2001 Census.

<i>Rent (weekly) ranges (RNTD01)</i>	The categories for dollar ranges have been revised for the 2006 Census.
<i>SLA of Usual Residence Census Night (SLAUCP)</i>	This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. SLA of Usual Residence Census Night is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence (PURP).
<i>SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (SLAU5P)</i>	This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. SLA of Usual Residence Five Years Ago is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).
<i>SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago (SLAU1P)</i>	This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. SLA of Usual Residence One Year Ago is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P).
<i>State of Usual Residence Census Night (STEUCP)</i>	This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. State of Usual Residence Census Night is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence (PURP).
<i>State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (STEU5P)</i>	This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. State of Usual Residence Five Years Ago is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P).
<i>State of Usual Residence One Year Ago (STEU1P)</i>	This variable has been deleted for the 2006 Census. State of Usual Residence One Year Ago is now included in the new 2006 Census hierarchical variable Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P).
<i>Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPPE)</i>	Numeric codes for categories for this variable have changed for the 2006 Census.
<i>Type of Internet Connection (NEDD)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the number of occupied private dwellings with Internet access, by type of access.
<i>Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)</i>	<p>The 2001 Census category 'Prison, corrective and detention institution for adults' has been replaced with the categories 'Prison, corrective institution for adults' and 'Immigration detention centre'. The category 'Convent, monastery, etc.' which was previously category 18 is now category 19.</p> <p>The descriptors to categories 1 and 12 of this classification have changed. There are no changes to the nature of the data, and the data for 2006 are comparable with the data for 2001.</p>
<i>Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. This variable records the number of people who spent time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long-term illness or problems related to old age.
<i>Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the number of people who, in the two weeks prior to Census Night, spent time caring for a child/children (less than 15 years of age) without pay.
<i>Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the number of people who spent time doing unpaid domestic work in either their own home and in other places, for themselves, their family and other people. For each person, it measures in ranges, the number of hours spent doing unpaid domestic work.

<i>Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)</i>	Descriptors with years have been revised for 2006.
<i>Usual Address Indicator Census Night (UAICP)</i>	Descriptors for these categories have changed for 2006.
<i>Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)</i>	Descriptors with years have been revised for 2006.
<i>Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)</i>	This is a new variable for the 2006 Census. It records the number of people who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census Night.
<i>Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP)</i>	Categories for the standard recode have been updated for 2006.

Mnemonics in Alphabetical Order



MNEMONICS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

The Mnemonic Index will assist people to use the Classifications section of the *2006 Census Dictionary* (cat. no. 2901.0) by providing a ready reference of all mnemonics available from the 2006 Census, along with the name of the variable. The Index is sorted by type of variable: Person, Household/Dwelling, and Family. It also identifies whether the variable will be available from the First or Second release of census data.

PERSON VARIABLES

		Release
AGEP	Age	First
ANC1P	Ancestry1	First
ANC2P	Ancestry2	First
ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance	First
BPFP	Country of Birth of Mother	First
BPLP	Country of Birth of Person	First
BPMP	Country of Birth of Father	First
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects Participation	Second
CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care	First
CITP	Australian Citizenship	First
CTPP	Child Type	First
DOMP	Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours	First
EMPP	Number of Employees	Second
EMTP	Employment Type	Second
ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English	First
ENGP01	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language	First

GNGP	Government/ Non-government Employer Indicator	Second
HEAP	Highest Level of Educational Attainment	Second
HRSP	Hours Worked	Second
HSCP	Highest Year of School Completed	First
IFAGEP	Imputation Flag for Age	First
IFMSTP	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status	First
IFPURP	Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence	First
INCP	Individual Income (weekly)	First
IND06P	Industry of Employment - ANZSIC 2006	Second
INGP	Indigenous Status	First
LANP	Language Spoken at Home	First
LFS06P	Labour Force Status	Second
MDCP	Social Marital Status	First
MSTP	Registered Marital Status	First
MTWP	Method of Travel to Work	Second
OCC06P	Occupation - ANZSCO	Second
POWP	Place of Work	Second
PURP	Place of Usual Residence	First
PUR1P	Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago	Second
PUR5P	Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago	Second
QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study	Second
QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education	Second
RELP	Religious Affiliation	First
RLHP	Relationship in Household	First
RLNP	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling	First
RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator	First
SEXP	Sex	First
STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status	First
TISP	Number of Children Ever Born	First
TYPP	Type of Educational Institution Attending	First
UAI1P	Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator	Second
UAI5P	Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator	Second
UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night	First
UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person With a Disability	First

HOUSEHOLD/DWELLING	VOLWP	Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group	First
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia	First
VARIABLES	BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling	First
	CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household	First
	DLOD	Dwelling Location	First
	DWTD	Dwelling Type	First
	HHCD	Household Composition	First
	HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator	First
	HIED	Household Income - Equivalised (weekly)	Second
	HINASD	Household Income as Stated (weekly)	First
	HIND	Household Income (weekly)	First
	HLRD	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values	First
	HLRD01	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges	First
	IFNMFD	Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling	First
	LLDD	Landlord Type	First
	MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator	Second
	MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator	Second
	NEDD	Type of Internet Connection	Second
	NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling	First
	RNTD	Rent (weekly) dollar values	First
	RNTD01	Rent (weekly) ranges	First
	STRD	Dwelling Structure	First
	TEND	Tenure Type	First
	VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles	First
FAMILY VARIABLES	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent	First
	CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent	First
	CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent	First
	CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family	First
	FBLF	Family Blending	First
	FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator	First
	FINASF	Family Income as Stated (weekly)	First
	FINF	Family Income (weekly)	First

FMCF	Family Composition	First
FNOF	Family Number	First
FRLF	Relationship Between Families	First
SPLF	Location of Spouse	First

Census Topic Index



CENSUS TOPIC INDEX

This index is provided in the *2006 Census Dictionary* (cat. no. 2901.0) as a ready reference to identify the variables available for a particular topic. For each topic listed, the names and mnemonics for all relevant variables are shown. Full details of each variable's categories and the applicable population can be found in the alphabetic listing of 2006 Census Classifications in this publication.

Age	AGEP	Age
	IFAGEP	Imputation Flag for Age
Ancestry	ANC1P	Ancestry1
	ANC2P	Ancestry2
	BPFP	Country of Birth of Mother
	BPLP	Country of Birth of Person
	BPMP	Country of Birth of Father
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home (See also Ethnicity)
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
Children	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
	CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent
	CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care
	CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
	CTPP	Child Type
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status
	TISP	Number of Children Ever Born
Citizenship	CITP	Australian Citizenship
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
Country of Birth	BPFP	Country of Birth of Mother
	BPLP	Country of Birth of Person
	BPMP	Country of Birth of Father
Disability	ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance
	UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability
Dwellings	BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling
	DLOD	Dwelling Location
	DWTD	Dwelling Type
	HLRD	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values
	HLRD01	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges
	IFNMFD	Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling
	LLDD	Landlord Type
	NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling
	RLNP	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling

Education	RNTD	Rent (weekly) dollar values
	RNTD01	Rent (weekly) ranges
	STRD	Dwelling Structure
	TEND	Tenure Type
	HEAP	Level of Highest Educational Attainment
	HSCP	Highest Level of Schooling Completed
	QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study
	QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education
	STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status
	TYPP	Type of Educational Institution Attending
Employment		(See Labour Force)
Ethnicity	ANC1P	Ancestry1
	ANC2P	Ancestry2
	BPFP	Country of Birth of Mother
	BPLP	Country of Birth of Person
	BPMP	Country of Birth of Father
	ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English
	ENGP01	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language
	INGP	Indigenous Status
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home
	RELP	Religious Affiliation
Family - Income	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
	FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator
	FINASF	Family Income as Stated
	FINF	Family Income
Family Characteristics	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
	CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent
	CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
	CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household
	CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family
	CTPP	Child Type
	FBLF	Family Blending
	FMCF	Family Composition
	FNOF	Family Number
	FRLF	Relationship Between Families
	HHCD	Household Composition
	IFMSTP	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status
	MDCP	Social Marital Status
	MSTP	Registered Marital Status
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator
	SPLF	Location of Spouse
Hours worked	HRSP	Hours Worked
		(See also Labour force)
Household Characteristics	CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household
	DWTD	Dwelling Type
	HHCD	Household Composition
	HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator
	HIED	Household Income - Equivalised (weekly)
	HINASD	Household Income as Stated (weekly)
	HIND	Household Income (weekly)
	MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator
	MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator

Housing costs	HLRD	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) dollar values
	HLRD01	Housing Loan Repayments (monthly) ranges
	RNTD	Rent (weekly) dollar values
	RNTD01	Rent (weekly) ranges
Income	FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator
	FINASF	Family Income as Stated
	FINF	Family Income
	HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator
	HIED	Household Income - Equivalised (weekly)
	HINASD	Household Income as Stated (weekly)
	HIND	Household Income
	INCP	Individual Income (weekly)
Indigenous Characteristics	ANC1P	Ancestry1
	ANC2P	Ancestry2
	INGP	Indigenous Status
Indigenous Labour Force	CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects Participation
Industry	GNGP	Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator
	IND06P	Industry of Employment
	NEDD	Type of Internet Connection
Internet Connection Type		
Labour force	CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects Participation
	EMPP	Number of Employees
	EMTP	Employment Type
	GNGP	Government/Non-Government Employer Indicator
	HRSP	Hours Worked
	INCP	Individual Income (weekly)
	IND06P	Industry of Employment
	LFSP	Labour Force Status
	MTWP	Method of Travel to Work
	OCC06P	Occupation
	POWP	Place of Work
Language	ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English
	ENGP01	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home
Marital status	IFMSTP	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status
	MDCP	Social Marital Status
	MSTP	Registered Marital Status
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	SPLF	Location of Spouse
Migration - Immigration	BPFP	Country of Birth of Mother
	BPLP	Country of Birth of Person
	BPMP	Country of Birth of Father
	ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English
	ENGP01	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language
	LANP	Language Spoken at Home
	YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
Migration - Internal	MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator
	MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator
	PURP	Place of Usual Residence
	PUR1P	Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago
	PUR5P	Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago

Need for Assistance	ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance
	UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability
Occupation	OCC06P	Occupation
Qualifications	HEAP	Level of Highest Educational Attainment
	QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study
	QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education
	STUP	Full/Part-Time Student Status
	TYPP	Type of Educational Institution Attending
Relationship	FBLF	Family Blending
	FRLF	Relationship Between Families
	IFMSTP	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status
	MDCP	Social Marital Status
	MSTP	Registered Marital Status
	RLHP	Relationship in Household
	RLNP	Residential Status in Non-Private Dwelling
Religion	RELP	Religious Affiliation
Sex	IFNMFD	Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling
	SEXP	Sex
Temporary Absentees	CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
	CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent
	CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
	CPAD	Number of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household
	CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family
	SPLF	Location of Spouse
Transport	MTWP	Method of Travel to Work
	POWP	Place of Work
	VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles
Unpaid Work	CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care
	DOMP	Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of hours
	UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability
	VOLWP	Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group
Usual Residence	IFPURP	Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence
	PURP	Place of Usual Residence
	PUR1P	Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago
	PUR5P	Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
	UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night
	UAI1P	Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator
	UAI5P	Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator
Vehicles	VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles

Confidentiality Of Census Data



CONFIDENTIALITY OF CENSUS DATA

THE GUARANTEE OF THE ACT

The Census collects information relating to each person and household in Australia. It is

taken to provide a snapshot of information about the community as a whole and about groups within the community. However it is not concerned with information about individuals as such. The public expects that the information they provide will be kept confidential, and this is ensured by provisions in the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. Under this Act, all ABS officers are legally bound never to release identifiable personal information to any person or organisation outside the ABS.

Section 19 of the Act makes it an offence for any past or present ABS officer to divulge, either directly or indirectly, any confidential information collected under this Act. The penalty for this offence is a fine of up to \$5,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or both.

In accordance with the Act, no results will be released in a way which would enable particular individuals or households to be identified. In addition, the ABS is obligated to comply with the principles set out under the *Privacy Act 1988*.

This fact sheet covers the following issues:

- security arrangements;
- retention of name-identified information; and
- confidentiality of tabular data.

SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS DURING COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

For the Census, strict measures are taken in field collection, processing and output of data to guard against the release of confidential information. Census collectors are responsible for ensuring the Census forms for their Collection District are secure at all times. Completed census forms are transferred from the collection centres to the census data processing centre under secure arrangements. Full-time security personnel are employed to prevent any unauthorised access to the processing centre. After processing of the forms has been completed they are pulped under the supervision of an officer of the ABS. All records used by collectors are destroyed.

Comprehensive security arrangements are implemented on the ABS computer system. These include the use of regularly changed passwords, access control and audit trails.

RETENTION OF NAME-IDENTIFIED INFORMATION

Prior to the 2001 Census, all name-identified information was destroyed once the statistical processing was completed. However, for the 2001, and all following censuses, respondents were given the choice of having their name-identification information archived for the research use of future generations.

This change came about when the Government accepted the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs report, *Saving Our Census and Preserving Our History* that saving name-identified census information 'for future research, with appropriate safeguards, will make a valuable contribution to preserving Australia's history for future generations'. This was particularly true for the 2001 Census as it coincided with the Centenary of Federation.

In order to ensure the current high levels of public confidence and cooperation in the census are maintained, and to respect the wishes of those who do not want their information retained for future release, information is only kept for those persons who explicitly give their consent. If a person does not explicitly agree to their name-identified Census information being retained, their name and address is destroyed once statistical processing has been completed.

The name-identified information that is kept will not be available for any purpose including by a court or tribunal within a 99 year closed access period. It will become publicly available in the year 2100 for data from the 2001 Census, and 2105 for data from the 2006 Census.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF TABULAR DATA

Tables containing cells with very small counts may potentially result in an individual being identified. Consequently, all tables are subjected to confidentiality processes before release. These steps are taken to avoid releasing information that may identify particular individuals, families, households or dwellings without impairing the usefulness of the tables.

Introduced Random Error

For the 2006 Census, a new technique has been developed to avoid identification of individuals. The confidentiality technique applied by the ABS is to slightly adjust all cells to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors. The technique allows very large tables, for which there is a strong client demand, to be produced even though they contain numbers of very small cells. Details of the exact nature of the methodology applied are available from the ABS on request.

Modifications are made to totals and subtotals to preserve additivity within tables. Tables which have been randomly adjusted will be internally consistent. However comparisons with other tables containing similar data may show minor discrepancies. This is the case for both customised tables and standard products. These small variations can, for the most part, be ignored.

Care should be taken when specifying tables to minimise the number of small cells. No reliance should be placed on small cells. Aside from the effects of introduced random error, possible respondent and processing errors have greatest relative impact on small cells.

More information on random error in particular can be found in the *2006 Census Dictionary* (cat. no. 2901.0), on page 200 in 'Introduced random error'. More general information on data quality can be found in the same publication on page 14 in the chapter on 'Managing Census Quality'.

History of Changes

Note: 19 August 2009

Publication of the Postcodes and Census Data fact sheet.

Note: 21 January 2009

Update of the fact sheet on Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)

Note: 12 November 2007

Additional Information 2006 Special Purpose Census Collection Districts and Changes to Geographic Areas between Censuses fact sheets.

Reissue Place of Work (POWP) fact sheet - This fact sheet was rewritten to make the explanation of concepts about journey to work clearer. Contact information for the Victorian Transport Authority was updated.

Reissue Note **24 August 2007**: Counts for Australian Standard Geographical Classification and Census Specific Geographic Areas fact sheet.

This fact sheet provides counts for different spatial units by state and territory and Australia for ASGC, Census Specific Geographic Areas and Special Purpose Collection Districts.

Additional Information Note **24 August 2007**: Measures of Unpaid Work.

This fact sheet provides information about unpaid work, including voluntary work, domestic work and caring for others.

Note: **28 May 2007** The 'Place of Work (POWP)' fact sheet has been temporarily removed from the ABS website due to necessary revisions. It will be replaced in due course

About this Release

Census Fact Sheets are designed to assist in the use and interpretation of Census data. They provide a summary of conceptual and data issues, and changes that have occurred since the last Census.

Explanatory Notes

Publication (I-Note) - Publication

21 January 2009

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12 November 2007

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